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TODAY: HEALTH SCIENCE Aspirin Turns 100 Page 10

Survivor Saw a Hole Open Above His Seat

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

AGANA, Guam — Before the Korean Airlines jet broke apart and he was hurled into the jungle through a hole in the ceiling of the 747, Hong Hyun Seong was sitting comfortably in seat B3 in first class.

"There was no warning. We were minutes from landing," Mr. Hong, one of the survivors of Korean Airlines Flight 801, said.

Then suddenly, there was a loud "boom," the sound of the plane hitting a hillside, Mr. Hong, 36, said. All the lights of the plane cut out, and in the darkness, the jolt threw him against the seat in front.

As the plane tore into three pieces, Mr. Hong looked up and saw a hole in the ceiling. Somehow, he then found himself sitting in a downpour in the dark about 100 yards from the front of the plane.

He is not sure whether he was thrown or climbed out. "I was thinking about my wife and my kids," he said. "I kept thinking, 'I want to live. I want to live.' "

As he groped in the darkness in a hilly ravine, treading through high sawgrass and on slippery rocks, the terror of a routine landing that had suddenly turned into a fiery coffin rushed over him. "The sounds were awful," he said. "I heard a baby cry; I heard a small child cry, 'Help me! Help me!' "

The pieces of the plane were scattered along the hillside. Some screaming passengers were trapped inside parts of the plane that had burrowed deeply into the mud. Then, Mr. Hong said, a terrible fire lit up the sky, and he saw a woman on fire.

He said he had helped rip off her burning clothes

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28 Escape the Crash Of Airliner on Guam

Weather and Radar Are Focus of Inquiry

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Rescuers dragged charred and battered bodies Wednesday from the wreckage of the Korean Air jet that crashed in rain and darkness into dense undergrowth on a hill near the capital of Guam.

Twenty-eight of the 254 people on board Flight 801 from Seoul survived, though many of them were badly burned, Korean Air officials said. Three people were receiving intensive care at Guam Memorial Hospital.

Most of the survivors had seats in the forward section of the plane, which emerged nearly intact as the craft plowed into rocky terrain on the uninhabited rise known as Nimitz Hill, not far from Agana, the capital.

But officials said there was no hope of finding any others in the twisted and smoldering wreckage. "We scoured the whole area," Colonel Al Riggle of the U.S. Air Force said.

The jumbo jet was approaching Won Pat International Airport when it slammed into the ground, three miles (five kilometers) short of completing the 2,000-mile flight from Seoul.

The crew had received clearance to land and appeared to be making a normal approach when the plane vanished from radar screens, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

Most of the passengers were Korean tourists headed to the tropical island, a popular vacation spot. The passenger list included 13 U.S. citizens, many of them with dual nationality. Three of the 13 survived.

The plane, a 13-year-old Boeing 747-300, was about half-full. Its pilot and co-pilot were missing and presumed dead.

Rescuers, many of them from the American air base or naval installations on the U.S.-administered island, faced a daunting task as they worked among dense, razor-edged sawgrass on mud-covered 45-degree slopes.

It took four hours to bring survivors to a hospital only a mile away.

Workers managed to extricate 69 bodies before darkness forced them to stop.

A team of 18 National Transportation Safety Board investigators — the agency's so-called Go Team — was dispatched from Washington, and investigators from the Federal Aviation Administration were to assist in the inquiry.

The team's work should be simplified by the fact that there are sur-

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Alan Yuang Jeon/The Associated Press

A mother weeping in Seoul after she learned that her son was included on the passenger list of the plane that crashed while landing at Guam.

Microsoft to Invest In Apple Computer

Steve Jobs Rejoins a Board That Adds Top Industry Names

By Victoria Shannon
International Herald Tribune

BOSTON — Steve Jobs, taking forceful action to revitalize Apple Computer Inc., surprised the technology industry Wednesday by forging an alliance with Microsoft Corp. and shaking up the board of directors of the company he cofounded in his garage two decades ago.

Before a throng of the company's fans at the MacWorld Expo in Boston, Mr. Jobs announced that Microsoft would invest $150 million over three years in nonvoting Apple stock and, more significantly, would continue to develop business programs for the Macintosh platform for at least the next five years.

Apple also revealed a board of directors comprising some of the top names in the computer industry, including Mr. Jobs and Lawrence Ellison, the chairman of Oracle Corp. Mr. Jobs recently rejoined the company as an adviser, but he took on an expanded role after the ouster of Gilbert Amelio as chairman last month.

The reaction on Wall Street was sharp and favorable. In heavy afternoon trading, Apple's shares were up $6.75, to $26.50. They closed as low as $13.0625 last month.

Some analysts saw the announcements as a sign that the charismatic Mr. Jobs had reclaimed control of the company. But other observers at the Boston conference noted that despite his inspirational presence, Mr. Jobs was still an adviser to Apple and not the chief executive officer.

Apple said it was recruiting a new chief executive, who would be asked to join the board, and that a chairman would not be named until a CEO was found. The computer maker has traditionally split those positions.

The unexpected developments, along with word of good unit sales of the company's new operating system, gave investors hope that Apple, the only significant competitor to Microsoft in the desktop computer business, has some life, perhaps even profitability, left in it.

"This was the most pragmatic Steve Jobs I've seen," said Tim Bajarin, industry analyst and president of Creative Strategies in San Jose, California. "He was very realistic — he talked about issues that were important. It was very clear that he realizes they need some serious management to take them forward."

Apple has lost hundreds of millions of dollars over the past two years as Microsoft's Windows software carved into the 15 percent market share that Apple's Macintosh computers had in home and office desktop computing.

"I don't think Apple is in the clear, but I think now they have people who know what to do, now they have to execute," Mr. Bajarin said.

Microsoft, in addition to its investment in nonvoting Apple stock, committed to developing Macintosh software in concert with Windows versions for at least the next five years. Microsoft already sells more than $1.5 billion in Mac software each year, Mr. Bajarin estimated, "so this was a predictable promise for them," he said.

The stock investment shows that Bill Gates, the Microsoft chairman, was interested in "partnering with Apple, not owning it," Mr. Bajarin said. Mr. Gates appeared on screen in Boston via a satellite connection and drew hisses from the audience of Apple faithful.

The audience also groaned when Mr. Jobs said Apple would make Mi-

See APPLE, Page 6

Talking Turns Bitter Between Palestinians And Israelis

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Even as Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan appealed for renewed cooperation between them, the level of discourse between the Israeli and Palestinian leaders descended Wednesday to a point as confrontational as any time since the end of the Palestinian uprisings four years ago.

Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, was reported to have told party activists in a speech late Tuesday night in Gaza that "the future will be worse than the past" and to have urged them to "stand our ground in the coming battle."

[The U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, said Wednesday she was planning to travel to the Middle East by the end of the month, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[President Bill Clinton, at a news conference following the announcement, said, "On the substance of the peace process, the parties still have to make the final decision." He added that it was time to restore confidence on both sides, and that the United States would "provide its best ideas."]

In the week since a terrorist bomb exploded in a Jerusalem market, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel has demanded that Mr. Arafat and his

See ISRAEL, Page 6

Pol Pot's Siblings Wrestle With Anger and Shame

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

PREK SBOV, Cambodia — Rocking slowly in his hammock, an old farmer named Saloth Seng remembered the sunny holidays when a much-loved schoolboy dressed all in white came home to this tiny village by the river.

It was his little brother, Pol Pot.

"He was a very polite boy; he never caused trouble," Mr. Saloth Seng recalled Tuesday, in words that were repeated by another brother and a sister who live nearby.

But the years since then have been filled with trouble. Mr. Saloth Seng, 85, is one of his brother's many victims, and love has turned to anger. Like millions of other Cambodians, he was driven from his home during Mr. Pol Pot's four years of brutal rule from 1975 to 1979.

And like many others, he lost a son among the more than 1 million people who died during those years.

"He hurt me," he said as a rainstorm rattled the banana leaves that surround his wooden house. "He broke my heart. He made me stop loving him."

Mr. Pol Pot was obsessed with secrecy, and it was only in the last year of his rule that his portrait was made public. It was then that his siblings learned that it was their brother who was causing their suffering.

Mr. Pol Pot's sister, Saloth Roeung, 81, round-faced and smooth-skinned like her infamous brother, had not heard of the show trial at the end of July at which Mr. Pol Pot was denounced and sentenced to life imprisonment by his fellow Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

"Someone is carrying him; is he sick?" she asked, when shown a photograph from the trial in her brother's jungle hideout in the northern town of Anlong Veng.

"Old, old," she said, smoothing the photograph with her fingers. "He looks sick. But he deserves whatever he got. The good receive good; the bad receive bad."

The son of a farmer, Mr. Pol Pot — who was born Saloth Sar — was sent at the age of 6 to live with relatives in Phnom Penh, 145 kilometers (90 miles) to the south, and his sister and brothers said they had never known him as an adult.

See POL POT, Page 6

Revamped Greens Join Germany's Mainstream

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

FRANKFURT — When they first entered Parliament in 1983, Germany's Green Party members flaunted their image as pacifist tree-huggers. Clad mostly in blue jeans and sandals, they marched into Bonn's legislature waving anti-NATO banners and clutching pine branches damaged by acid rain.

But the pressures of conventional politics took their toll. The Greens soon lost influence as internal power struggles sapped morale and rival parties embraced environmental causes. When the Cold War ended and Germany became unified, the Greens' failure to build a new agenda led to a humiliating defeat in 1990 in which they lost all their seats in the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament.

The hiatus in the political wilderness nurtured a healthy pragmatism that revived the party's fortunes. Having regained their place in Parliament in 1994, the Greens are attracting wider support from young professionals and even business by advocating moderate yet inventive programs to prepare Germany for the 21st century.

The latest opinion polls show the Greens may win as much as 15 percent of the vote in general elections scheduled for next year, a result that would make them the third biggest party and likely kingmaker in German politics. In a fresh sign of respect for the Greens' newfound maturity, a majority of Germans say they no longer have any qualms about a Greens role in the next government.

"I think Bosnia was the turning point," said Joschka Fischer, a leading Greens member of Parliament who has revamped the party's thinking about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United States and the use of military force. "Our party was born in the peace movement, but the scenes of genocide in the Balkans changed the views of even the most hardened pacifists."

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Ian Waldie/Reuters

GOLDEN — Hicham Guerrouj of Morocco kissing the ground after winning the 1,500 meters Wednesday at the championships in Athens. Fermin Cacho won the silver, and Reyes Estevez the bronze. Page 18.

AGENDA

Clinton Sees Lowest Deficit in 23 Years

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton on Wednesday forecast a smaller-than-expected $37 billion federal deficit for 1997, the lowest shortfall in 23 years.

"These past months have been a remarkably fruitful time for bipartisan actions in the national interest," Mr. Clinton said at a news conference a day after he signed landmark legislation to balance the budget in five years and to provide the biggest tax cut since 1981.

"I have some more good news," Mr. Clinton said.

The new deficit projection for fiscal 1997, which ends Sept. 30, would be the lowest federal deficit since 1974.

The Dollar

New York	Wednesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.882	1.8797
Pound	1.6022	1.6245
Yen	118.70	119.25
FF	6.3505	6.3465

The Dow

	Wednesday close	previous close
+71.77	8259.31	8187.54

S&P 500

change	Wednesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+7.94	960.31	952.37

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The IHT on-line http://www.iht.com

Coming Soon From a Faucet Near You: Bottled Tap Water?

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Some people love to drink water out of bottles, especially if the words on the label make the beverage sound all the more tasty and pristine: such evocative terms as "Artesian," "Canadian Natural," "Crystal Clear," "Mountain Fresh," "Utopia."

Now, some new labels may be coming to supermarket shelves and the question is whether they will similarly entice customers: "Houston," "Kansas City," "North Miami Beach."

Seeking to tap the booming, $4 billion-a-year market for bottled water, officials in these cities say they are exploring plans to market water from their municipal supplies, complete with eye-catching labels and the ever-popular "sport tops" that can be opened by pulling with one's teeth.

The water is the same water that these cities are sending out from treatment plants through their water mains into residents' homes: Thus, the marketing plans dare consumers to pay as much as $1 or more for a bottle of water that could be drawn from their own taps and be cooled in a refrigerator for a fraction of a cent.

"This is a bit ironic," observed Jennifer Levine, a spokeswoman for the International Bottled Water Association, a trade group for the industry. "They're setting themselves up to compete against their own tap water."

In Houston, some people say the idea sounds like something out of P.T. Barnum ("There's a sucker born every minute"), while others see it as a testimony to American marketing genius.

Water officials said they were completely serious about it, though they rejected the notion that offering water in bottles might imply there was something wrong with the tap water.

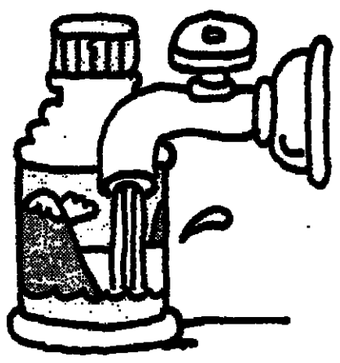
"What comes out of the tap here is truly excellent water," said Jimmie Schindewolf, director of public works and engineering in Houston, who dreamed up the idea after repeatedly observing customers picking bottled water off the shelves in his supermarket. "We have a superior product, and this would simply make that product available in a different form."

And Dan Jones, deputy director of the Public Works Department, said: "You're asking. Why would the city do this? Why would we encourage people to buy water in bottles? We really don't. Municipal water professionals have always laughed at people paying ridiculous amounts of money for water that they know is not better than the water they get out of their tap.

"We don't even enter that argument. We just note that, for whatever reason, people seem to like to get their water out of bottles these days. And we've got especially good water, as municipal water goes."

Houston's water, which flows from underground sources and from rivers to the north, has indeed been

See WATER, Page 6



Stuart Goldenberg

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 BD	Malta	55 c
Cyprus	C £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 DKr	Oman	1.250 OR
Finland	12.00 FM	Qatar	10.00 QR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Egypt	£E 5.50	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kenya	K. SH. 160	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$30.00

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TV's Insatiable Appetite / **Tragedy as Entertainment?**

A Right to Privacy vs. the First Amendment

By Maura Dolan
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA MONICA, California — Ruth Shulman lay pinned inside her family's overturned car, her legs sticking outside, in a ditch along a freeway. She moaned in pain, begging to know if her children had survived and at one point urging a paramedic to let her die.

Little did she know that the crash that left her a paraplegic would be weekend fare for millions of television viewers across the United States.

The paramedic had worn a mini-microphone. A cameraman on the helicopter ambulance had taped the frantic trip to the hospital.

"They took one of the most tragic moments of my life and made it entertainment for the nation," said Mrs. Shulman, 53, who sat stunned in her hospital room three months later, watching herself on a syndicated show about real-life rescues.

Mrs. Shulman sued the show's production company for invading her privacy. The suit is before the California Supreme Court, one of dozens of similar cases across the United States against broadcasters who put ordinary people on television without their permission or knowledge.

Mrs. Shulman's case is at the cutting edge of an evolving body of law pitting the rights of individuals to keep their most harrowing moments private against reality television's insatiable appetite.

At issue are the practices not only of tabloid television, but also investigative journalism reports that deploy hidden cameras.

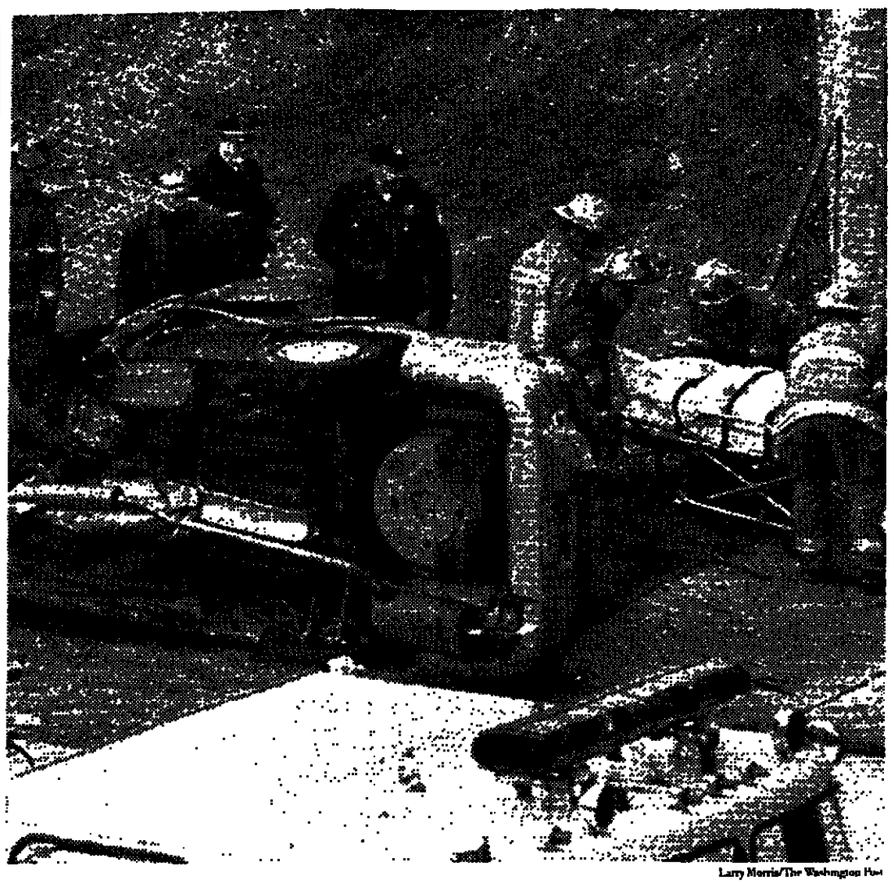
The cases have raised many questions: When do programs cross the line from news to entertainment? In which situations do people have a legally protected right to privacy from increasingly sophisticated high-tech snooping? Can reporters use deception in their search for the truth?

The law is "developing before our eyes," said Lee Levine, a lawyer in Washington who represents several media companies. "There are no legal rules yet, at least not definitive ones."

Although television can be intrusive, it is a visual medium whose power lies in what the camera can capture, broadcasters say.

Mrs. Shulman's episode on the now-defunct "On Scene: Emergency Response" involved a matter of public concern — rescues by a helicopter ambulance licensed by a county government — all sides agreed. Media lawyers say they are concerned that a broad ruling in Mrs. Shulman's favor could restrict freedom of the press beyond television.

But critics say the explosion of such reality-based shows as "Cops" and "Rescue 911" has led to excesses as camera crews ride along with police officers and emergency workers, capturing people in their darkest moments.



Larry Morris/The Washington Post

A highway accident in Maryland. When do TV programs cross the line from news to entertainment? "The law right now does not look good for privacy plaintiffs."

SOME SHOWS, including "Cops," obscure faces if subjects' permission cannot be obtained. "On Scene" never sought Mrs. Shulman's consent. It showed her face only when it was partially covered with an oxygen mask and used only her first name. A newspaper previously published an account of the accident with her full name.

"The media did not cause her damage," said Frederick Mumm, assistant general counsel for CBS, who represents Group W Productions and 4MN Productions, the companies responsible for the show. "The damage was from the automobile accident. She is looking in the wrong direction for recompense."

Similar suits against broadcasters have been settled out of court. A woman in Oakland dialed 911 to say her husband was beating her, only to find a camera crew at her door. A warehouseman in Sacramento said he was humiliated when a network broadcast showed him in his back yard as his car was being repossessed. A widow in Los Angeles saw her husband's dying moments on television.

After agreeing to review her case, the California Supreme Court broadened its inquiry and accepted another privacy lawsuit over ABC's use of hidden cameras in a 1993 exposé about a telephone psychic service.

Both cases involve broadcasts of people without their knowledge, although the circumstances differed sharply.

The court is expected to decide Mrs. Shulman's case within a year, deferring action on the ABC dispute in the meantime.

Mrs. Shulman's accident occurred in June 1990, when her daughter lost control while driving and the car spun off the freeway. Her husband, daughter and son were not seriously injured.

Although her face had been partially obscured in the broadcast, Mrs. Shulman said, acquaintances recognized her voice. After her episode was broadcast a second time, she decided to sue.

"It was gruesome and upsetting," she said in an interview. "The real thing I hope this lawsuit will do is stop the whole process of vulture videos."

She added: "Who gives anyone the right to take my private life and put it on national TV if it isn't a news story?"

An appeals court in Los Angeles ruled that Mrs. Shulman had a potential privacy right in the helicopter but not in the ditch, which the court considered a public place.

"Involuntary public figures, such as accident victims, lose their right to privacy not only in regard to the accident itself but, to some extent, to other information as well," the court said. But it ruled that a jury should decide whether the segment inside the helicopter was offensive and whether that intrusion was outweighed by the incident's newsworthiness.

Both sides were disappointed. Mrs. Shulman thought the court should have recognized her right to privacy at the accident scene. It had been closed off to everyone but emergency personnel, said Antony Stuart, her lawyer.

MEDIA LAWYERS also were perturbed. Because the broadcast was truthful and about a matter of public concern, they contend that it was protected by the First Amendment and no balancing of newsworthiness vs. offensiveness was required.

Freedom of the press is "a basic constitutional guarantee, and it has to be protected zealously, and it has to be protected even when it is unpopular," said Terry Gordon, who represented the companies responsible for the rescue show.

People who file privacy lawsuits rarely win. A study by a law professor at the University of Arkansas found that state and federal courts dismissed more than 70 percent of invasion of privacy lawsuits filed in 1992.

But some legal experts say broadcasters may face more restraints because of today's more intrusive technology. Media lawyers fret that any more restrictions could stifle aggressive reporting and impinge on freedom of speech for journalists.

"The law right now does not look good for privacy plaintiffs," said Andrew McClurg, the law professor at the University of Arkansas who wrote the 1992 privacy study, "but Supreme Court justices are like the rest of us. The more they watch the shocking excesses of tabloid television and reality television, the more they are going to be influenced and think this is going too far.

"The problem is, where do you strike the balance? There is always the fear of going down the slippery slope of the First Amendment. How do we say this is private and this isn't?"

Lawsuits over the deliberate concealment of cameras have proliferated, discouraging smaller television stations from using them, media lawyers asserted. Their fears grew with a $5.5 million jury award against ABC for an exposé about food safety.

Two ABC producers obtained jobs at grocery stores owned by Food Lion after providing phony résumés. Once inside, they secretly taped footage that allegedly showed unsanitary food practices. The jury decided that ABC had committed fraud and trespass, verdicts that are on appeal.

Nursing Home? 'T'd Rather Die'

That's Choice of Many Elderly Facing Long Care, Survey Says

By Susan Gilbert
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Surveys find that most people would rather continue living at home than go to a nursing home. But the aversion to such a facility is so strong that a new study of seriously ill people in hospitals found that 30 percent of those surveyed said they would rather die than live permanently in a nursing home.

The study was the first to ask seriously ill patients to state a preference for either living in a nursing home or dying. The findings come from the so-called Support study, the largest investigation in the United States of decision-making at the end of life. They were published in the July issue of the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society.

For the study, 3,262 patients at five hospitals across the country were asked, "Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, somewhat unwilling, very unwilling, or would you rather die than put up with living in a nursing home all the time?"

Twenty-six percent of the respondents said that they would be very willing or somewhat willing to live in a nursing home, and 37 percent said that they would be somewhat or very unwilling to do so. Thirty percent said that they would rather die than live permanently in a nursing home, and 6 percent said they were undecided.

The study also found that patients' families and doctors often misjudged the patients' feelings about nursing-home care. When asked whether a patient would be willing to live permanently in a nursing home, family members were correct only 35 percent of the time, and doctors just 18 percent of the time.

Dr. Thomas Mattimore, associate clinical professor of medicine at the University of California School of Medicine in Los Angeles and the study's lead author, said that in many cases the decision for nursing-home care lay not with the patient but with insurance coverage, because many insurance plans pay for nursing-home care but not for 24-hour home care.

Still, he said, the findings have implications for the medical treatment a patient or his family chooses at the end of life. "In our study, the patients who preferred aggressive care were those who were willing to go to a nursing home," he said.

Dr. Mattimore said people should tell their families and doctors how they feel about nursing-home care long before they need it to ensure that their preferences be followed.

44% in German Poll Want to Die Before 80

Agence France-Presse

BONN — Nearly half of all Germans want to die before they pass the age of 80, and fewer than one in five want to reach their centenary, according to a survey published in the weekly Die Woche on Wednesday.

But the survey also found that 54 percent of respondents would slash their calorie intake by half if it would help them live an extra 20 years, 21 percent would agree to organ transplants, and one in 10 would give up sex.

The survey said 44 percent of Germans believed that 80 years was long enough for them, while only 18 percent were looking forward to their 100th birthday. Four percent said they wanted to be immortal.

Experts say Germany's population is getting older in any case. By 2000, the number of people aged 90 or more is expected to reach 1 million.

Germans' average life expectancy, meanwhile, has more than doubled since late in the 19th century. In 1881, according to figures from the federal demographics office, men could expect to live 35 years and six months, while women lived an average of three years longer.

Today, baby girls can expect to live nearly to 80 and boys to 73.

Clarence Kelley, Who Led FBI on New Missions, Dies at 85

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Clarence Kelley, 85, the square-jawed former police chief who headed the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1973 to 1978, steering it away from its campaign against communism and into a new battle against white-collar and organized crime, died Tuesday at his home in Kansas City, Missouri.

His wife, Shirley, said Mr. Kelley had been suffering from emphysema and had had several strokes in recent years.

Mr. Kelley, a 21-year veteran of the FBI, was chosen to head the bureau in 1973 by President Richard Nixon. At the time he was Kansas City police chief and had run the city force for 12 years.

Mr. Kelley served as FBI director until early 1978 and was widely credited with forcing the FBI to adopt more modern crime-fighting tools, like computers, to track criminals.

He also allowed agents to develop more undercover investigations and the "sting" operations for which the FBI has become known in recent years. Terry Knowles, an agent from 1965 to 1989, said in Kansas City on Tuesday.

Ruth Adler, 87, Keeper Of N.Y. Times Legends

NEW YORK (NYT) — Ruth Adler, 87, who kept the staff of The New York Times informed about its own milestones and behind-the-scenes adventures and shaped the legends and lore of The Times for other journalists and students for 33 years as editor of the newspaper's in-house journal Times Talk, died Friday in New York of heart failure, her nephew, Peter Lewis, said.

From 1947, when she founded Times Talk, to 1980, when she retired, she chronicled reporters' experiences in covering wars, riots and political campaigns — and countless more routine doings — for the newspaper's 5,000 employees in a house organ that was one of the best and most widely read periodicals on the practice of journalism. She also was the author of the 1971 book "A Day in the Life of The New York Times."

Josiah (Jo) Lancaster, 84, an American artist who specialized in portraits, landscapes and Paris scenes and who had lived and worked in France for 32 years, died Monday of a heart attack at his Dordogne summer home.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Flights Canceled in Kenya

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Airlines canceled flights Wednesday as Kenyan air traffic controllers ignored a government order to resume work and stuck to a go-slow for a fifth day.

"The go-slow is still on but things appear to have improved. We are moving much faster," said an official at national carrier Kenya Airways, worst affected by the action.

Airports at Nairobi, the port city of Mombasa, Kisumu and the tourist resort of Malindi were hit hard by the dispute.

Czech Dies on Matterhorn

ZERMATT, Switzerland (AP) — A Czech tourist plunged to his death from the Matterhorn on Wednesday, and three French climbers were feared dead on Mont Blanc, raising the toll in the Alps to more than 40 dead in less than a month.

Rescue authorities said they had given up all hope of survival for the three climbers who were missing on Mont Blanc, Europe's tallest mountain, on Sunday.

The accident on Switzerland's most famous peak happened in late afternoon, according to the Air Zermatt rescue company.

A shortage of aviation fuel has grounded all domestic flights in Sudan, the independent newspaper Alwan reported Wednesday. The five-day shortage, attributed to transport delays, has also forced Sudan Airways to cut its international flights by 30 percent, costing the company 2 billion Sudanese pounds ($1.3 million), Alwan said. *(AP)*

British Airways said it was running all its long-haul flights from London Heathrow Airport again, almost a month after a three-day strike by cabin crew. *(Bloomberg)*

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
FROM US$350
TAX PLANNING
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Poles Claim U.S. Embassy Land

Reuters

WARSAW — More than 70 members of an old Polish aristocratic family gathered outside the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw on Wednesday, claiming ownership of the land on which it stands.

Members of the Czetwertynski family submitted a letter to Ambassador Nicholas Rey, saying the land was confiscated by the Communist regime after World War II.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
It will be pleasant in much of the Northeast Friday through Sunday. A storm crossing central Canada will spark showers and thunderstorms from Ontario southward to western Great Lakes region. Hot weather will build along the Texas Gulf Coast and the Southeast.

Europe
A dominant high pressure area over Finland will continue to bring unusually warm and dry weather to much of Scandinavia Friday through Sunday. Cooler weather will move into the British Isles. Damp and rainy weather is likely over southeastern Europe near Romania. Not as hot in Madrid.

Asia
Typhoon Tina will likely produce heavy rainfall and high winds over South Korea this weekend. It will be warm and humid in Tokyo with a mix of clouds and sun and a few scattered thunderstorms. Hot weather will persist across western China. It will be cool and damp over Manchuria and Mongolia.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	22/71	14/57	pc	23/73	15/59	pc
Amsterdam	26/79	17/62	s	26/79	18/64	r
Ankara	28/82	11/52	s	28/82	13/55	s
Athens	31/88	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
Barcelona	26/79	19/66	pc	27/80	21/70	sh
Belgrade	28/84	16/61	pc	30/86	18/64	pc
Berlin	26/79	15/59	pc	26/79	18/64	sh
Brussels	27/80	16/61	s	27/80	17/62	r
Budapest	29/84	18/61	s	28/82	18/64	sh
Copenhagen	23/73	14/57	pc	23/73	16/61	pc
Costa Del Sol	25/77	15/59	s	26/79	18/64	s
Dublin	24/75	17/62	pc	23/73	14/57	sh
Edinburgh	24/75	15/59	pc	26/79	17/62	s
Florence	32/89	17/62	s	33/91	20/68	s
Frankfurt	24/75	14/57	pc	28/77	16/61	sh
Geneva	29/84	16/61	pc	29/84	17/62	pc
Helsinki	23/73	13/55	pc	23/73	15/59	pc
Istanbul	30/86	19/66	s	29/84	19/66	pc
Kiev	23/73	14/57	c	23/73	14/57	pc
Las Palmas	22/71	14/57	s	22/71	17/62	s
Lisbon	20/68	13/55	c	22/71	14/57	pc
London	26/82	17/62	s	27/80	17/62	sh
Madrid	29/84	13/55	pc	31/88	14/57	pc
Mallorca	30/86	18/64	s	31/88	21/70	s
Milan	29/84	19/66	c	31/88	21/70	sh
Moscow	23/73	13/55	c	23/73	14/57	pc
Munich	24/75	11/52	pc	24/75	16/61	pc
Nice	28/82	21/70	s	29/84	23/73	s
Oslo	27/80	16/61	pc	24/75	16/61	pc
Paris	26/79	18/61	sh	26/79	18/61	sh
Prague	24/75	12/53	pc	24/75	13/55	sh
Reykjavik	12/53	7/44	r	11/52	6/43	sh
Riga	23/73	15/59	pc	24/75	16/61	pc
Rome	32/89	21/70	s	31/88	23/73	pc
St Petersburg	23/73	15/59	pc	23/73	18/61	pc
Stockholm	20/71	14/57	pc	23/73	15/59	pc
Strasbourg	29/84	16/61	s	28/82	17/62	sh
Tallinn	22/71	14/57	pc	23/73	16/61	s
Tbilisi	27/80	18/64	r	29/84	19/66	pc
Venice	27/80	19/66	sh	29/84	21/70	r
Vienna	27/80	16/61	pc	27/80	19/66	pc
Warsaw	23/73	13/55	sh	24/75	14/57	c
Zurich	28/79	15/61	pc	27/80	17/62	pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	42/107	27/80	s	42/107	28/82	sh
Beirut	28/79	21/70	pc	28/82	22/71	pc
Cairo	34/93	21/70	s	33/91	21/70	pc
Damascus	32/89	13/55	s	34/93	18/61	s
Jerusalem	27/80	14/57	s	27/80	18/61	pc
Luxor	41/106	19/66	s	39/102	22/71	s
Riyadh	42/107	22/71	s	41/106	27/80	s

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Anchorage	18/64	11/52	sh	18/64	11/52	sh
Atlanta	30/86	18/64	pc	28/82	19/66	pc
Boston	25/77	17/62	s	25/77	17/62	pc
Chicago	29/84	17/62	s	27/80	17/62	pc
Dallas	31/88	21/70	c	31/88	21/70	pc
Denver	32/89	19/66	sh	29/84	13/55	t
Detroit	27/80	16/61	s	26/79	16/61	pc
Honolulu	30/86	23/73	s	30/86	24/75	pc
Houston	33/91	23/73	pc	30/86	22/71	pc
Los Angeles	34/93	20/68	s	33/91	19/66	s
Miami	33/91	26/79	t	33/91	25/77	t
Minneapolis	28/84	18/64	s	27/80	16/61	t
Montreal	23/73	10/50	pc	24/75	16/61	pc
Nassau	32/89	24/75	s	33/91	24/75	pc
New York	27/80	18/64	c	29/84	20/68	pc
Orlando	33/91	23/73	t	33/91	23/73	t
Phoenix	42/107	26/84	s	41/106	28/82	pc
San Fran	26/79	14/57	s	20/79	15/59	pc
Seattle	24/75	13/55	pc	25/77	14/57	pc
Toronto	23/73	14/57	pc	24/75	14/57	pc
Vancouver	23/73	11/52	pc	25/77	15/59	pc
Washington	28/82	18/64	s	30/86	19/66	s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Almaty	35/95	19/66	s	35/95	22/71	s
Bali	30/86	20/68	s	30/86	21/70	s
Bangkok	31/88	24/75	r	33/91	24/75	pc
Beijing	24/75	22/71	r	33/91	24/75	c
Bombay	29/84	24/75	r	28/82	25/77	c
Calcutta	31/88	24/75	sh	31/88	26/79	c
Chiang Mai	31/88	22/71	sh	29/84	24/75	c
Colombo	29/84	24/75	c	29/84	25/77	c
Hanoi	34/93	27/80	pc	33/91	28/82	c
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	23/73	sh	31/88	24/75	c
Hong Kong	30/86	26/79	t	31/88	26/79	c
Islamabad	39/102	26/79	s	39/102	27/80	t
Jakarta	30/86	23/73	pc	30/86	23/73	pc
Karachi	34/93	27/80	pc	34/93	27/80	s
K Lumpur	32/89	22/71	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
K Kinabalu	31/88	22/71	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Manila	30/86	23/73	c	31/88	24/75	pc
New Delhi	37/98	27/80	pc	35/95	26/79	sh
Phnom Penh	32/89	23/73	r	31/88	24/75	c
Phuket	31/88	24/75	r	33/91	26/79	pc
Rangoon	29/84	23/73	r	29/84	24/75	c
Seoul	32/89	24/75	pc	33/91	24/75	sh
Shanghai	33/91	28/82	r	34/93	28/82	c
Singapore	31/88	23/73	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Taipei	33/91	26/79	c	33/91	27/80	pc
Tokyo	29/84	26/79	sh	30/86	25/77	pc
Vientiane	29/84	22/71	r	28/82	23/73	sh

Africa

Algiers	28/82	20/68	pc	33/91	21/70	pc
Cape Town	17/62	7/44	pc	18/64	9/48	pc
Casablanca	19/66	12/53	s	20/68	17/62	s
Harare	23/73	12/53	s	23/73	13/55	s
Lagos	27/80	21/70	sh	27/80	23/73	c
Nairobi	26/79	11/52	c	24/75	12/53	pc
Tunis	37/98	26/79	c	38/100	24/75	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	8/46	-2/29	pc	8/46	-2/28	pc
Caracas	30/86	24/75	sh	31/88	24/75	pc
Lima	19/66	16/61	pc	19/66	16/61	pc
Mexico City	24/75	13/55	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Rio de Janeiro	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	17/62	pc
Santiago	18/64	7/44	s	22/71	9/48	pc

Oceania

Auckland	11/52	6/43	c	12/53	6/43	sh
Sydney	17/62	12/53	sh	18/64	8/46	sh

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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Contributions Flood Major Parties' Coffers

Fund-Raising Scandals Don't Stem Flow

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For all the talk about campaign-finance reform, Republicans and Democrats alike have raised record amounts of donations in the first half of 1997, and fund-raisers say the financial scandals of the last election are apparently having little effect on the flow of money.

According to a study released Tuesday by Common Cause, a nonprofit group, a record $34 million in so-called soft-money has been raised since January by both parties. Soft money refers to donations made to political-party committees. These donations, unlike donations to political candidates, are not limited by federal election law.

According to the study, Republican Party committees received $23 million in soft money in the first half of this year, while Democratic Party committees received $11 million.

By comparison, the two parties raised only $13 million in soft-money donations after the 1992 presidential race and $30 million after the 1994 congressional campaign.

Typically, the post-election months are slow for fund-raising. But, like the parties, politicians themselves also have been raising money at a record clip.

Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House of Representatives who recently had to fend off a coup attempt within his own party and who is a prime target for Democrats, topped his previous fund-raising efforts by raising a record $1.8 million since the last election. He did it largely through an aggressive direct-mail campaign, and without holding a single fund-raising event in his Georgia district.

Leading the Democratic congressional list was Representative Charles Schumer of New York, who hopes to take over the seat of Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, in the 1998 elections. Mr. Schumer has raised $1.8 million this year alone, on top of the $6.5 million in cash he had on hand. The race between Mr. D'Amato and Mr. Schumer may cost each candidate as much as $20 million.

The House minority leader, Richard Gephardt, a potential Democratic presidential candidate in 2000, has raised $1.4 million this year, surpassing the $1 million he raised in the comparable period in the previous election cycle. Representative Joseph Kennedy 2d, Democrat of Massachusetts, has raised $1 million.

The donations came despite a campaign-finance controversy that has drawn new attention — and criticism — to the amount of money flowing to candidates and parties and has put the spotlight on the role played by large donations from corporations and individuals.

"These numbers really show there is no sense of shame," said Ann McBride, president of Common Cause. "This is a system out of control. Democrats and Republicans are out eagerly raising record amounts of huge, unregulated and corrupting soft money."

Only the Democratic National Committee, now $16 million in debt from the last election and from mounting legal expenses, has had trouble raising money.

Democratic committees raising money for House and Senate candidates say they have been unaffected by suggestions that the Democratic National Committee may have received illegal donations from non-U.S. sources.

"We've got a very aggressive fund-raising program going on for the 1998 elections," said Dan Sallick, communications director for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which has raised $1.8 million for 1998 House races, or 30 percent more than was raised during the comparable period in 1995.

Phillip Fremont-Smith, a spokesman for the National Republican Congressional Committee, which has raised $3.4 million for 1998 House races, said the impact of the campaign-finance scandals had not extended much beyond Washington's Beltway.

Vincent Laforet/Agence France-Presse

PACKAGE PICKET — Striking teamsters protesting passage of a United Parcel Service truck in Chicago.

Away From Politics

• **The use of illegal drugs by teenagers** is down, according to the annual National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, which said that 9 percent of American teenagers used drugs in 1996, compared with 10.9 percent in 1995. *(AP)*

• **The California Supreme Court** struck down a state law that would have required minor girls to obtain permission for abortions. *(LAT)*

• **The Mars rover awakened from a deep sleep** for the first day of its extended mission on the Red Planet by trundling through an area known as the Rock Garden. *(Reuters)*

• **Two weeks after Andrew Cunanan shot himself** in Miami Beach, the police in Chicago said they have fingerprint evidence that they contend link him to the killing of a real estate developer. *(AP)*

• **A 16-year-old Boy Scout** who was driving an army Humvee without permission or training at the Scouts' National Jamboree was killed when he lost control of the military transport vehicle. *(WP)*

Prosecution Sets Scene and Shows Bomb Victims

By Benjamin Weiser
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was Friday, Feb. 26, 1993, at 12:17 in the afternoon, a federal prosecutor, Lev Dassin, told a jury in U.S. District Court in Manhattan. "A light snow had begun to fall in the city," he said. "At the World Trade Center complex here in lower Manhattan, tens of thousands of people went about their business as they did on any other day."

With that, the government began its case against Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the man accused of organizing the World Trade Center bombing, and a second defendant, Eyad Ismoil, who is charged with assisting in the conspiracy.

In an opening statement, Mr. Dassin gave the jury a crisp account of the government's evidence, describing the role that the prosecution contends Mr. Yousef played in recruiting accomplices, buying the chemicals to make a bomb, creating a "bomb factory" in a Jersey City, New Jersey, apartment and renting the van that carried the bomb into the garage at the World Trade Center.

[On Wednesday, jurors began viewing morgue photographs of the six people killed in the terrorist attack, The Associated Press reported from New York.

[The jury was allowed to see the photos over the objections of a defense lawyer, who called them potentially prejudicial.]

The trial is the second in four years involving the bombing. In 1994, while Mr. Yousef and Mr. Ismoil were still fugitives, four lower-level defendants were convicted in the conspiracy. Last year, Mr. Yousef was convicted in federal court in Manhattan for his role in a separate plot, never carried out, to bomb 12 American passenger airliners.

Mr. Yousef sat stone-faced during the prosecutor's presentation. His lawyer, Roy Kulcsar, offered few hints about his strategy, but did suggest that he would attack the government's forensic and scientific evidence. Mr. Kulcsar might modify a tactic used by the defense in the 1994 trial, when lawyers tried to show that there was no way to link debris from the bomb that exploded with chemicals the government said were purchased by the defendants.

Mr. Dassin told the jury that Mr. Yousef flew to the United States in 1992 on a mission "to bomb targets on American soil" and "to kill as many people as possible in retaliation for the government's support of Israel."

Bomb-Plot Note Deepens Confusion

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A copy of a threatening note found last week in the apartment of two men accused of planning bomb attacks had been mailed two days earlier to a federal program offering rewards for information on terrorists, State Department and law-enforcement officials announced.

The disclosure deepened a mystery over the alleged bombing plots, and officials said Tuesday night they were uncertain what to make of the information.

One theory is that the plotters were actually hoping to cash in on reward money by tipping off the authorities to a supposed bombing plan, some officials said.

But they did not rule out the possibility that the mailing of the letter had been a genuine effort by someone to prevent an attack.

Officials said the letter received by the State Department reward program had offered no specific information about who was planning the attacks or where.

All that was included was the same rambling, unsigned message — described by investigators as a possible suicide note — as the one found in the suspects' apartment.

It threatened a series of attacks and demanded the release of jailed Islamic militants, including Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, who is serving a life sentence related to the World Trade Center bombing in 1993 and a plot to blow up other New York City sites.

The predawn raid Thursday, in which the two suspects were shot, sent a tremor through the city at the thought of a suicide bomber boarding a crowded subway or bus.

But investigators who have been retracing the steps of the suspects, Ghazi Ibrahim Abu Mezer and Lafi Khalil, have become increasingly puzzled. The two seemed more like drifters and street hustlers, hanging out and pursuing young women, some said, than like highly religious, disciplined fundamentalists ready to die for a cause.

Investigators thus are examining the possibility that others were involved in the bomb plot and had enlisted the two young Palestinians in some minor capacity.

The new twist in the case Tuesday, first reported by ABC News, raised another possibility — that Mr. Abu Mezer and Mr. Khalil had dreamed up a scheme to claim the reward money.

The document, threatening a chain of bombings in New York, was sent to the widely published address of a State Department program known as Heroes.

The program, which offers as much as $4 million in rewards for apprehending terrorists or stopping terrorist acts, has been publicized on the Internet and on posters in English and Arabic.

Tobacco Documents Show Conspiracy

The Associated Press

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — The tobacco industry released sealed documents Wednesday that the state of Florida says show cigarette makers conspired to hide the dangers of smoking.

Eight documents dating back to 1964, some of them handwritten, were released after cigarette makers said they had exhausted their legal appeals to keep them secret. Industry lawyers distributed the documents before the official release of the records set for later Wednesday.

The state said the documents should be considered in its lawsuit seeking to recover the costs of treating sick smokers on Medicaid.

One document from R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. said the industry should deny that the ingredients of cigarettes caused health problems. "There has been no scientific proof that any ingredients as used in cigarettes pose a health hazard to humans or increases the risk, if any, of cigarette smoking," it said.

The 4th District Court of Appeal ruled Tuesday that the documents from Liggett Group showed evidence of industry fraud and should be considered in Florida's lawsuit seeking to recover the costs of treating sick smokers on Medicaid.

POLITICAL NOTES

No Apology for Slavery

WASHINGTON — The White House has scuttled the idea of a national apology for slavery, at least for now, saying President Bill Clinton did not consider the proposal an appropriate first step for his national dialogue on race.

The White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, said Mr. Clinton decided after his June 14 speech on race that he was not interested in an apology, although the president said in interviews afterward that he would consider the idea.

"That came up, and he indicated that that's the procedure we'd use," Mr. McCurry said.

An apology "is not the place that he chooses to begin this dialogue," the spokesman said.

He added, "I don't anticipate the president putting any of the focus of his energy on that subject anytime soon." *(AP)*

House Ethics Review Stalls

WASHINGTON — The House left for its monthlong summer recess last week after speedily dispatching legislation cutting Americans' taxes and saving money in benefit programs but leaving unresolved a more parochial issue that had been pending for more than six weeks: overhauling the way lawmakers police themselves.

A task force of six Republicans and six Democrats on June 17 proposed a set of modest changes intended to make the process more timely and more bipartisan.

But no House vote on the changes, which would require a revision of House rules, has been set.

In the meantime, a moratorium on filing ethics complaints, first put in place when the task force was established in February, has been extended. House Democratic leaders have signaled that the most recent extension, which lasts until Sept. 10, will be the last. *(WP)*

Gore Fund-Raising Details

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore telephoned at least 38 major Democratic donors from the White House to solicit campaign funds during a six-month period in 1995 and 1996, according to a document.

A summary of the calls released Tuesday provides the first detailed accounting of Mr. Gore's controversial fund-raising calls from the West Wing of the White House. The appeals apparently resulted in a limited number of large contributions to help pay for a costly Democratic media campaign.

In March, Mr. Gore acknowledged having placed fund-raising calls from his White House office in 1995 and 1996.

But the vice president maintained that he and President Bill Clinton — who has said he does not remember whether he made such calls — were exempt from a legal ban on such actions by federal employees.

At the time, Mr. Gore said he made fund-raising calls "on a few occasions" from his office in December 1995 and the spring of 1996.

The White House subsequently said he had made as many as 50 calls. *(LAT)*

Quote/Unquote

Michael Pryor, 29, a professional chef staked out at his favorite fishing hole in Kansas City, Missouri, who was less than excited as Mr. Clinton signed the tax and budget bills in Washington: "There's catfish here, and trout, too. But nothing's biting this morning. Sometimes it's better at the other end of the pond." *(WP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Scientific Tip for Sweltering Cities: Lighten Up the Pavement and Roofs

On a summer day, the downtown areas of big cities like Atlanta, Chicago or Washington typically suffer temperatures 5 to 8 degrees warmer than in the surrounding suburbs. Don't blame the usual suspects, U.S. Energy Department researchers now say: Factories, cars, air conditioners and sweaty city dwellers account for only 1 percent of the extra heat that collects in an urban center in summer, and no more than 10 percent in winter.

The prime culprit, the researchers say in a new study quoted by The Boston Globe, are the dark, heat-absorbent colors of asphalt and roofing surfaces that are so heavily concentrated in cities.

Switching over time to lighter colored paving and roofing materials, and planting more trees — which provide natural cooling through the process known as evapotranspiration — could save a city like Los Angeles $175 million a year by lowering air conditioning costs, and $360 million more by reducing smog-related health expenses, the study asserts.

Americans, incidentally, spend about $40 billion a year on air conditioning, one-sixth their total energy bill.

In engineering a cooler environment, the researchers note, the choice of trees is important. On south-facing sides of buildings, deciduous trees provide shade in summer but, with their leaves gone in winter, allow warming sunshine through. Evergreens on the north side, shielding a house from wintry winds, can cut heating bills 10 percent.

Short Takes

Maine lobsters, fine and dandy. But North Dakota lobsters? Could happen. Brian Stange, a biologist at North Dakota State University, has been raising 30 young red claw lobsters to see whether it would make sense for farmers in the rural northern state to do so commercially.

The lobsters, technically Australian crayfish, have begun reproducing and soon will number in the thousands. Fully grown, they bring $20 a pound. With start-up costs as low as $200 — farmers can use converted plastic fertilizer tanks, filled with old tires and feed bags to give the creatures shelter — Mr. Stange believes the tasty animals should make sense even in frosty North Dakota.

Visitors to St. Louis who can spare the time may wish to drop in on the International Bowling Museum and Hall of Fame, a heartland shrine to a sport long linked with goofing off.

In the early days, many of the country's upright burghers considered bowling a waste of time. The settlement of Jamestown passed a law in 1608 banning it; locals were bowling when they were supposed to be building a fort. One theory holds that a 10th pin was added by early colonists to skirt another ban on what then was commonly a nine-pin game. Now bowling is the nation's most popular recreational sport.

The museum, under the city's famous arch, pays tribute to the conventional — Earl Anthony's $1 million game, Lyndon Johnson's bowling shoes — and the quirky. In the latter category must fall the perfect 300 game that a gifted hustler, Count Gengler, claims to have bowled in total darkness.

Brian Knowlton

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ETHNIKI KEPHALEOU S.A.
ADMINISTRATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ANNOUNCEMENT

It is announced that, according to publications in the greek press and in the Financial Times (of London), the assets of TOURISTIKI GEORGIKI EXAGOGIKI SA - PORTO CARRAS are being sold by public auction according to art. 46a of L. 1892/90. These include an area of 17,709,815.- sq.m. approximately situated in Porto Carras, Neo Marmara, at a distance of 125 km from Thessaloniki, by the sea on which there are the following tourist and industrial installations.

A. Tourist Installations

1. SITHONIA BEACH. An A-class hotel with 836 beds in 433 rooms and 20 suites. The hotel also includes 3 restaurants, 3 bars and 2 rented shops. The hotel is under lease to Casino Porto Carras SA, from 1994 to 2006, which runs a casino, established within the hotel building.
2. MELITON. A luxury hotel with 827 beds in 428 rooms and 18 suites. The hotel also includes 4 restaurants, 3 bars and 10 rented shops.
3. VILLAGE INN. A B-class hotel with 178 beds in 75 studios, 7 suites and 7 bungalows. The hotel also includes 1 restaurant, 2 tavernas, 3 bars and 28 rented shops. The hotel has been placed on a time-share basis and many time sharing contracts have been concluded from 1991 to 2040. Both MELITON and VILLAGE INN are under the management of GRECOTEL SA and will remain so until the assets are sold, at which time the management lease expires.
In the case of the Meliton Hotel only, should the management lease to Grecotel S.A. expire at a time the Manager (Grecotel S.A.) has signed contracts with tour operators, extending into the following tourist season, the management lease shall bind the new owner for that period.
4. MARINA, 5 metres deep for craft up to 45 metres in length with 166 berths, outlets for fresh water and electricity and buildings that are being used as a yacht club.
5. 18-hole GOLF COURSE over an area of 640 stremmas, 9 TENNIS COURTS and a HORSE RIDING CLUB.
6. GALANI luxury guesthouse over an area of 2,400 sq.m. including a guardhouse (252 sq.m.) and a chapel.
7. Other auxiliary areas.
8. The right to utilize the MARINA installations, described above, according to a special permit granted by public authorities (art. 6 par. 4 of L. 69/1968)

B. Industrial complex which includes buildings and machinery

1. Complete winery in covered area of about 5,200 sq.m.
2. Oil press - refinery in covered area of about 2,350 sq.m.
3. Bakery, about 1,320 sq.m.
4. Other auxiliary installations such as biological sewage treatment plant, workshop, garage, Public Power Corporation sub-station and pump room.

C. OTHER ASSETS

Also for sale are the Company's winery trademarks, ready and semifinished winery products, means of transport, receivables and any other items belonging to the Company.
It is pointed out that cash and cash equivalents are not included in the assets to be transferred, but will be used to cover the expenses concerning the liquidation.
Binding offers may be submitted until Monday, September 29th, 12:00 hours to the Thessaloniki Notary Public Mrs. Ioanna Chroussala-Bilissi, No. 11 Tsimiski St. Thessaloniki 546 24 Tel. +30-31-270653, 272622, 287385, Fax: +30-31-225772.
Binding offers must be accompanied by a Letter of Guarantee issued in accordance with the sample Letter of Guarantee contained in the Offering Memorandum, by a bank legally operating in Greece, to remain valid until the adjudication, for the amount of FIVE HUNDRED MILLION (500,000,000.-)
A detailed description of the assets offered for sale is given in the Offering Memorandum, which may be obtained from the Liquidator "Ethniki Kephaleou SA, Administration of Assets and Liabilities", 9a, Chryssospiliotissis St. Athens 10560, Greece, Tel.: +30-1-323.14.84-7, fax: +30-1-321.79.05 (attention of Mrs. Marika Frangakis), or the Liquidator's agent, Mr. George Dimtsas, Frangini St. 9, Thessaloniki, Tel. +30-31-268.626, fax +30-31-237110.

Parliament Backs Hun Sen's Choice

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — One month after Hun Sen claimed victory in a bloody coup, the Cambodian Parliament moved Wednesday to consolidate the power grab, confirming his choice for the new first prime minister, and voting to strip the ousted Prince Norodom Ranariddh of his legal immunity from criminal prosecution if he ever returns home.

With Parliament now firmly controlled by Mr. Hun Sen, 86 members voted in favor of his choice, Foreign Minister Ung Huot, to replace Prince Ranariddh, six more votes than needed for the required two-thirds majority. Only four members voted against Mr. Ung Huot, six abstained and three ballots were recorded as spoiled.

But at least 19 members of Parliament, who fled Cambodia during and after the coup, mostly languishing here in hotel coffee shops in Bangkok, immediately denounced the vote as illegal and labeled Mr. Ung Huot a "puppet" of Mr. Hun Sen. The exiles called on the international community not to recognize any actions taken by a Parliament controlled and intimidated by Mr. Hun Sen.

"The world community should not recognize the result of the coup d'etat, otherwise it sends a bad signal to democratic countries around the world and sends a signal to dictators that they can do what they like," said Ahmad Yahya, a member of Parliament from Prince Ranariddh's party, known by its acronym Funcinpec.

"We are 19 outside," he said. "We did not leave the job. We ran away for our lives from the coup d'etat. So any meeting of Parliament is without free and fair expression, and we cannot accept it."

He said no actions taken by the Parliament in Phnom Penh will be valid until Prince Ranariddh and the ousted opposition members return.

Sam Rainsy, a popular former finance minister who formed the Khmer Nation Party, said in a statement that Wednesday's vote was conducted "in an atmosphere of intimidation and fear" and called it "totally illegal."

Mr. Sam Rainsy said only King Sihanouk, currently recovering from medical treatment in Beijing, had the power to designate a party leader to form a government and become prime minister.

"In this strange selection and appointment process, Mr. Hun Sen, the leader of the July putsch, effectively took up the role of the king," Mr. Sam Rainsy said. "Nobody is fooled by the theater play staged today in Phnom Penh."

The return of the exiled parliamentarians and other politicians has emerged as a key issue in the regional diplomatic maneuverings to find a political solution to Cambodia's continuing quagmire. A group of regional foreign ministers who met Mr. Hun Sen over the weekend tried to convince him that a return of the exiles was a primary condition to restoring legitimacy to the government and paving the way for elections next May.

Mr. Sam Rainsy said there are 117 leaders and activists of his KNP party now living in Thailand, including 25 members of his 35-member steering committee, plus another seven are in hiding. In addition, 12 government ministers are outside, meaning "there is a de facto split in the royal government of Cambodia," Mr. Sam Rainsy said. "Half the government is outside the country."

Mr. Hun Sen has called on all the exiles to return, saying their safety is guaranteed. But after his troops executed at least 40 opposition political and military figures in the wake of the coup, the exiles are unwilling to take the assurances at face value. They are calling on some form of international protection, including a disarming of Mr. Hun Sen's private militia and an armed foreign presence on the ground.

"How can we protect ourselves?" Ahmad Yahya said in an interview. "If we go back, will Hun Sen's troops come and protect us? We will be in Cambodia like prisoners."

Another sticking point in the negotiations between the regional mediators and Mr. Hun Sen appears to be the future role of the vanquished Prince Ranariddh. Most countries, including the United States, say publicly that they still recognize the prince as first prime minister. But with Mr. Hun Sen vowing to have the prince tried if he sets foot back in Cambodia, few are willing to make Prince Ranariddh's immediate return a firm condition for a settlement.

Parliament's vote to strip Prince Ranariddh of his legal immunity now makes it more difficult for the prince to contemplate a return.

Mr. Hun Sen has said Prince Ranariddh must face trial on charges of illegally importing arms into Cambodia, of negotiating secretly with Khmer Rouge hard-liners at Anlong Veng and of infiltrating Khmer Rouge guerrillas into the capital. Even if Wednesday's vote is not recognized internationally, it still allows Mr. Hun Sen's troops to arrest Prince Ranariddh if he goes home.

Seoul Sounds Upbeat Note on Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — South Korea sounded an upbeat note Wednesday on prospects for four-party Korean peace talks despite conflicting signals from the North during and after a key meeting started in New York.

"Yes, it is possible to say after this meeting that the peace talks could be held within six weeks," Lee Kyu-Hoong, spokesman at South Korea's Foreign Ministry, said in Seoul. "The first day of talks proceeded without major problems. The parties concerned had presented similar propositions."

China, the United States and the two Koreas resumed preliminary talks Wednesday at New York's Columbia University.

If successful they will hammer out agreements on venue, timing and the agenda for talks ultimately to replace the shaky truce left after the 1950-53 Korean War with a durable peace accord.

But after the first session had ended, North Korea demanded an unconditional withdrawal of the 37,000 U.S. troops from South Korea as a first step toward a durable peace. The demand was made by North Korea's ruling Workers Party in a commentary carried by the Korean Central News Agency.

"Freeing the Korean Peninsula from foreign troops is the way of ensuring a durable peace and a main task to be fulfilled by 'four-way talks'," the party newspaper Rodong Sinmun said. "If this issue is settled, other matters can be resolved between the north and the south of Korea, not by four parties."

Ji Won Suh, a spokesman for South Korea's delegation, said that the four parties had agreed to settle the least contentious issues first, including the time and place of the talks, while leaving the most contentious — the agenda — to the end.

Mr. Ji added that during the closed negotiations, Kim Gye Gwan, North Korea's delegate who is deputy minister for foreign affairs, had expressed hopes that the talks would "result in a fruitful conclusion." *(AFP, NYT)*

■ Missing in Action

The U.S. Air Force had indications two years after the Korean War that dozens of missing American airmen were alive in Chinese or North Korean prisons, according to a newly declassified report, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The 1955 report provides new details about how many men were left behind — even after the exchange of prisoners — and who these Americans were. It also describes a dramatic failed attempt to rescue five members of a B-29 bomber crew who were shot down six months before the war ended in July 1953.

The report, labeled "secret," said the five "were known to be alive in Communist hands as of the close of the Korean conflict." The five never returned.

Their names — and most of the others mentioned in the newly released Air Force intelligence report — are on a Defense Department list of 389 men from all services who were unaccounted for from the war and about whom the U.S. government believes China or North Korea had information.

The declassified Air Force report, dated Oct. 19, 1955, and prepared by the Escape and Evasion Section of the 6004th Air Intelligence Service Squadron, offers no proof that any of the 137 men it mentions were then still alive.

BRIEFLY

Larry Chan/Reuters

LUNCH AND A CHAT — Lieutenant General Liu Zhenwu of the People's Liberation Army leaving the USS Blue Ridge on Wednesday. The commander of the Chinese garrison in Hong Kong conferred with the commander of the vessel, the first American warship to visit the territory since it reverted to Chinese rule.

U.S. Move on Tibet Irks China

BEIJING — China on Wednesday accused the United States of trying to meddle in its domestic policy by wanting to appoint an official to handle Tibet-related affairs.

In the first public reaction since Secretary of State Madeleine Albright last week proposed appointing a U.S. policy coordinator for Tibet, the newspaper China Daily warned Washington to "draw back the hand that tries to stir China's business."

"No one has received an invitation to do such a 'favor' for China," said the editorial. "No one has even asked China's opinion of such a move, in which the U.S. again takes a hand in another's domestic affairs," it said.

Mrs. Albright's offer came after Congress demanded the appointment of an ambassador to handle contacts with the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan religious leader, and to handle U.S. government activities affecting the remote Himalayan region.

But her proposal stressed that the position would not imply diplomatic recognition of the Tibetan government-in-exile, which is led by the Dalai Lama, and would not promote Tibetan independence from China. *(WP)*

16 Die in Landslides in India

CALCUTTA — Landslides triggered by heavy monsoon rains killed at least 16 people and injured 10 in the Darjeeling hills district of eastern India on Wednesday, the police said.

"We have so far recovered 16 bodies and sent 10 people to the hospital," said Prasun Mukherjee, a senior police official. He said landslides were reported from five places in and around the hill town of Darjeeling.

Local officials said earlier Wednesday that they expected the death toll to rise because reports of more landslides were emerging from other parts of the scenic region. Relief operations were hampered by the heavy rain, they said. *(Reuters)*

Taleban Repels Attack on Kabul

KABUL — The Taleban militia pushed enemy troops away from the capital in fierce overnight fighting, a Taleban front-line commander said Wednesday.

Opposition forces, led by the ousted government defense chief, Ahmed Shah Masoud, attacked from two sides late Tuesday night until well into Wednesday morning, Commander Mullah Abdul Hamid said. The opposition was pushed back one mile (1.6 kilometers).

The commander said there were heavy casualties, but he did not have exact numbers. Opposition officials could not be reached for comment. The Taleban Army controls two-thirds of Afghanistan and captured Kabul last September. *(AP)*

Hong Kong Optimistic, Poll Says

HONG KONG — A poll released Wednesday showed that 72 percent of those questioned were confident that Hong Kong would remain prosperous and stable under Chinese rule.

Only 8 percent of the 1,527 respondents to the poll, conducted by the Home Affairs Bureau in July, said there would be problems in the future. Half of those polled were satisfied with the performance of the government of the new Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, a rise of 1 percent over figures for the last colonial administration, according to a similar poll conducted in May.

Half of the respondents expected conditions to remain the same, but 24 percent expected things to get better, compared with 20 percent in May. *(AFP)*

Rebels Criticize Burma Regime

BANGKOK — The Karen National Union, the last major ethnic group fighting the Burmese government, said Wednesday that the Burmese military has burned 178 villages and killed 83 civilians in a bid to cut off support to the Karen group.

About 46,000 civilians have been left homeless or forced to relocate in four districts in Karen state and in the Pegu division in eastern Burma since junta forces launched a major offensive against the Karen National Union in February to flush out resistance.

"The SLORC do forced relocations, they kill, they rape, they even burn the food supplies of villagers, to scare them, to make them obey," said Mahn Sha, the Karen group's joint general secretary. The SLORC, or the State Law and Order Restoration Council, is the official name of the Burmese junta. *(AFP)*

China Cracks Down on Drugs

BEIJING — A three-month police crackdown on illegal drugs in China's southern province of Guangdong has netted 3,801 suspected dealers and 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds) of narcotics, the Xinhua press agency said Wednesday.

Anti-drug battlers uncovered 33,600 drug addicts in the period ending in mid-July, putting 28,000 of them into rehabilitation centers and forcing another 3,100 into labor camps, it said. *(Reuters)*

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Montenegrins Begin to Dream of Independence

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

PODGORICA, Montenegro — From the secluded medieval fort of St. Stefan on the Adriatic Sea to the mountainous ancient capital of Cetinje, Montenegro was once independent.

Annexed by Serbia in 1918, it went on to become a playground for the rich and famous, attracting foreign currency to Tito's Yugoslavia.

Montenegrins have now become restless under the autocratic thumb of President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia. Montenegro and Serbia are all that remains of that fractured country, and Montenegrins talk of regaining their pre-World War I independence.

They dream of Montenegro as a tax haven or of turning the turquoise coastal waters, shrouded by palm and olive trees, into a tourist mecca again, a boat ride away from crowded Italy.

The Liberal Alliance, a political party dedicated to making Montenegro a separate country, is gathering strength. The alliance's green graffiti are evident in the smallest village.

The intrigue surrounding the future of Montenegro is many-layered. But one thing became clear recently: the desire for a better deal from Serbia was out in the open.

On July 28, visiting politicians from Mr. Milosevic's government were greeted with hostility, their cars kicked by protesters and pelted with eggs as the police stood by and watched.

A number of factors contribute to the unease, chief among them anger at the cost of the Yugoslav war. The Montenegrins willingly collaborated with the Serbs, contributing troops and leaders, including Radovan Karadzic, the wartime Bosnian Serb leader, who was born in Montenegro's northern mountains. The majority of Montenegrins are, like the Serbs, Orthodox Christians.

Now the economy is moribund, the few factories dying, the main steel mill kept running with scrap metal trucked over back roads from neighboring Albania.

Because Montenegro is part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, it falls under the same constraints from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund as Serbia. The United States has insisted that until Mr. Milosevic cooperates with the International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague, and turns over those like Mr. Karadzic who have been indicted on war crimes charges, Yugoslavia cannot borrow from international financial institutions.

Several months ago Milo Djukanovic, Montenegro's prime minister, an economist who favors market reforms, tried to convince the World Bank that Montenegro deserved credits on its own merits, despite the ban.

But the prime minister's envoy in Washington, Ratko Knezevic, complained of being kept in the lobbies of international organizations only to be told that Montenegrins might be nice people but they kept bad company.

Recently, Mr. Djukanovic, who also controls the uniformed and secret police, began publicly criticizing Mr. Milosevic as the wrong man to lead Yugoslavia. And he turned against Mr. Milosevic's political ally, President Momir Bulatovic of Montenegro.

The prime minister managed to oust Mr. Bulatovic from the governing Democratic Party of Socialists, leaving a humiliated president to hold political meetings in coffee shops.

Mr. Djukanovic, now leader of the anti-Milosevic faction in the Democratic Party of Socialists, is a long way from proclaiming an independent Montenegro. But he is pressing for near equal standing with Serbia, even though Montenegro has only 600,000 people compared with Serbia's 10 million and is far smaller in territory and wealth.

Mr. Djukanovic does have one strong bargaining point. The Montenegrin port of Bar on the Adriatic is Serbia's only access to the sea.

Without that outlet, Serbia would be landlocked; its exports would have to pass through less-than-friendly neighboring countries.

But the Serbs know how to play hardball. After emerging from his egg-splattered Mercedes at Mr. Bulatovic's presidential palace on July 28, Zoran Lilic, the Serbian Socialist Party leader and an ally of Mr. Milosevic's, heaped praise on the beleaguered Montenegrin president and warned that Montenegrins "had better consider the consequences" if they pursue independence.

To many Montenegrins, the threat sounded chillingly familiar. The Serbs had uttered similar words before the fighting that accompanied the secessions from Yugoslavia of Slovenia, Croatia and then Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Montenegrins say the situation has hardly reached that point. But the demonstration against Mr. Milosevic's lieutenant enhanced their self-confidence, said Miodrag Perovic, a mathematics professor and publisher of Monitor, a popular weekly magazine that advocates autonomy for Montenegro. It was the first time the government had sanctioned an anti-Milosevic rally.

"It is only possible to live with Serbia if you give up part of your identity," Mr. Perovic said. "People don't want to do that. Mr. Milosevic was very popular here 10 years ago. Today people gather together to call him Saddam Hussein. This process will continue."

But if Montenegro is to stand up to Serbia, it must improve its economy. One way might be to restore the grandeur of once-glamorous coastal resorts. Fashionable guests — Jacqueline and Aristotle Onassis, Sylvester Stallone — are now faded memories at St. Stefan's fort. The visitors these days are of a different variety: "Our own and the Russian mafia," said the tour guide at the fort's frescoed Orthodox church.

Crew Prepares Mir For 2 New Arrivals

Major Repairs Are Set for Spacecraft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia's troubled Mir space station undocked Wednesday from its Progress supply ship to make room for a relief crew to arrive Thursday, an official at Mission Control said.

The Progress T-35 supply ship delivered oxygen, food, water and tools to Mir on July 7, after the space station collided with a previous supply ship on June 25 in the worst mishap in its history.

The Progress will orbit the Earth until Aug. 15, when the departure of the current crew will allow it to redock with Mir.

"The undocking took place on schedule," a Mission Control spokesman said shortly after the operation. The seven-meter (23-foot) long, 7,200-kilogram (15,800-pound) Progress is now filled mostly with garbage.

Space officials said undocking the Progress would create a "parking space" for Anatoli Solovyov and Pavel Vinogradov, who blasted off from Earth on Tuesday and are expected to arrive at Mir in their Soyuz TM-26 capsule on Thursday shortly after 1700 GMT.

Mr. Solovyov and Mr. Vinogradov will carry out repairs crucial to the future of the 11-year-old space station, which has problems with its oxygen system and has been working on limited partial power since June 25.

The two Russian cosmonauts on board, Vasili Tsibliyev and Alexander Lazutkin, will return to Earth Aug. 14 after half a year in orbit.

Officials will attempt the Aug. 15 redocking of Progress in automatic rather than the manual pilot used in the June 25 mishap.

As the relief crew approached, the Mir team struggled with the station's faulty oxygen generators.

The Russian deputy mission chief, Viktor Blagov, said the crew hoped to fix the spacecraft's Elektron oxygen-generating system by the time the replacements arrived.

"There's nothing catastrophic in this breakdown," Mr. Blagov said. "It's the 12th year that some elements of the system have been working in orbit, and they can become capricious."

Mir has two Electron systems, one of which was shut down a month ago to save power. The other has been shut down for eight days.

When Mr. Tsibliyev, Mr. Lazutkin and the U.S. astronaut, Michael Foale, turned it back on Tuesday, it worked for only 20 to 30 minutes, according to Mr. Blagov.

"This has happened repeatedly," he said. "Crew members know the system perfectly well and will soon locate the problem"

Even if the crew fails to fix the oxygen system, they can use the backup system or oxygen canisters, enough to last for more than two months, Mr. Blagov said.

Earlier, while also downplaying the seriousness of the latest trouble, Russian and U.S. space officials said the generator had been causing problems on and off for the past week. They said the Mir crew had been using oxygen canisters since Monday.

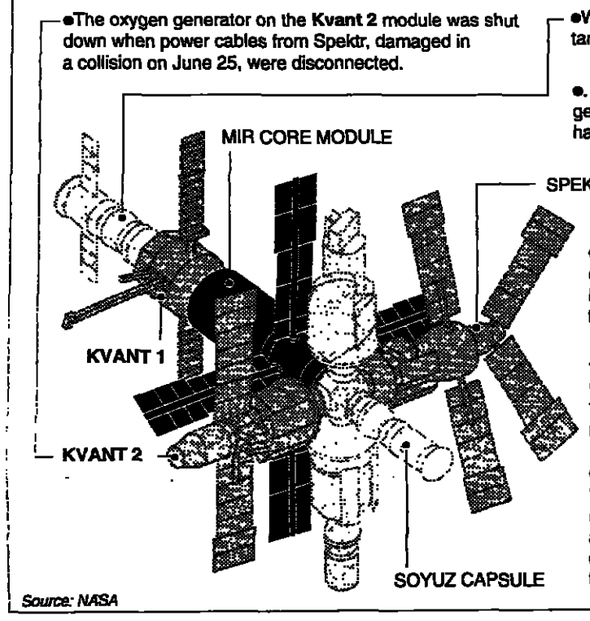
If the new team can't manage grueling repairs to reconnect the power cables, the Russians may ultimately have to abandon Mir — the last jewel in their space program.

"In fact, not only the future of the station but the prestige of the entire Russian space program depends on the success of their mission," the business journal Kommersant wrote.

U.S. officials, in turn, have said they will have to re-evaluate the Mir's safety before deciding whether to send an American replacement for Mr. Foale on the U.S. space shuttle Atlantis when it arrives at Mir in the fall. *(Reuters, AP)*

Breathing on Mir

Oxygen aboard Mir is normally supplied by two Elektron oxygen generators, which separate hydrogen and oxygen from waste water and return oxygen to the station. Since last week, when the second of the two generators malfunctioned, the crew has relied on oxygen-producing "candles," their primary backup air supply. Here is a look at where Mir's air comes from and how the crew has coped with the latest episode of diminished supply.



●The oxygen generator on the **Kvant 2** module was shut down when power cables from Spektr, damaged in a collision on June 25, were disconnected.

●When plentiful oxygen later arrived in tanks aboard a **Progress** resupply ship ...

●... the crew turned off the second generator, on **Kvant 1**, and opened the hatch to get air from Progress.

●Preparing for the arrival of Russian cosmonauts, the crew released Progress from its docking port, where the next crew will dock ...

●... and tried to start the oxygen generator in Kvant 1. The generator failed to start up and has been malfunctioning in the days since.

●For now, the crew is using oxygen "candles," canisters containing chemicals that give off oxygen when a wick is ignited. There are enough canisters aboard Mir to supply about two months' worth of oxygen.

Source: NASA

NYT

As Floods Recede, German Soldiers Make Dike-Repair Plans

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT AN DER ODER, Germany — With floodwaters receding, the German Army pulled soldiers from emergency sandbagging duties Wednesday and began planning repairs for the main dike holding back the Oder River.

Although the water level continued to sink, officials said the danger of a dike break was still great at several weak spots along the river. Thousands of people who have been evacuated from their homes would probably not be given an all-clear to return until Friday, they said.

Meanwhile, the flooding, which claimed about 100 lives in Poland and the Czech Republic last month, has apparently led to two more deaths.

A Czech newspaper, the Mlada Fronta Dnes, reported that two people had died from a bacterial infection spread by rodents, including one man who had been infected during a rescue mission.

At least one other person has been hospitalized with the disease leptospirosis, it said.

The Czech news agency CTK also reported that 80,000 children in the flood-affected region would be vaccinated against hepatitis with $3.5 million of vaccines donated by the United States.

In Germany, work continued on a three-kilometer-long (two-mile-long) backup dike in the village of Reitwein, north of Frankfurt an der Oder, in case the soggy main dike should break under continued high pressure.

The army still has 10,900 soldiers in the flood zone, which stretches about 160 kilometers along Germany's border with Poland. On Wednesday, though, 2,000 soldiers were told to stop working on the dike and were put on standby status.

Water levels continued to fall overnight at three key points along the swollen river — Frankfurt an der Oder, Eisenhuettenstadt and the northern Oderbruch region — and emergency workers said they had noticed only one leaky spot on the dike.

Defense Minister Volker Ruehe said the soldiers would remain to help repair the worn dike before winter. "The work is not over yet," he said.

The Brandenburg state interior minister, Alwin Ziel, said repairs to the only major dike break — south of Frankfurt an der Oder near Aurith — would begin in 10 days. But he said it would be six weeks before the water that first flooded fields and villages two weeks ago could be pumped out. Some 450 people were driven out of their homes in the low-lying area, which is now a small lake covering about 50 square kilometers (20 square miles).

Jochen Eckel/Reuters

The German defense minister, Volker Ruehe, right, passing a sandbag to soldiers in Vogelsang on Wednesday. About 10,000 troops are mobilized in the flood zone.

Adams Meets U.K. Secretary

Sinn Fein Leader Pushes Agenda for Ulster Peace Talks

Reuters

BELFAST — The leader of Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams, held his first talks Wednesday with Marjorie Mowlam, the British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, and told her to oversee the end of British rule in the province.

"Sinn Fein enters negotiations as an Irish Republican party seeking to promote the broad nationalist objective of an end to British rule in Ireland," Mr. Adams said to Ms. Mowlam at their first meeting, which was made possible by the July 20 cease-fire called by his IRA allies.

He said that "while I welcome Mo Mowlam as the first woman British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, I hope she will be the last."

Mr. Adams used the two-hour meeting to set out the agenda he wanted discussed if Sinn Fein were admitted to Anglo-Irish peace talks in September after being banned for years because of the IRA's 28-year war against British rule.

Ms. Mowlam said that Sinn Fein would be invited to participate in the negotiations — provided that the Irish Republican Army stuck by its latest cease-fire "in word and deed." She said that she wanted the talks to include all the province's rival pro-British and pro-Irish parties.

Mr. Adams, who includes Martin Ferris, a convicted IRA gun-runner, in his negotiating team, raised the key issues he wants included on the agenda, over which he and successive British governments have been at odds.

The Sinn Fein leader urged the Labour government in London to persuade Northern Ireland's Protestant unionist majority to stop clinging to British rule and to be part of a reunited Ireland.

The British government should "play a crucial and constructive role," Mr. Adams said, "in persuading unionists to reach a democratic agreement on the issue of Irish national reunification with the rest of the people of this island and to encourage, facilitate and enable such agreement."

Britain and its Irish partners in a peace process that has lasted for three years, say that Northern Ireland's British status cannot change until a majority of its 1.5 million people, 60 percent Protestant and 40 percent Catholic at present, want it to change.

But Mr. Adams, rehearsing arguments he will bring to the conference table in September, said that Northern Ireland was "an illegal statelet" and that its future should be decided by the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic population of the entire island of Ireland.

In remarks released to the news media, Ms. Mowlam said that the British government wanted both the IRA and pro-British loyalist guerrilla groups to surrender their weapons as talks progressed.

But Mr. Adams and his chief negotiator, Martin McGuinness, said that the IRA, in statements to the media, had made clear that the organization would give up nothing before a final settlement was reached.

The issue is a crucial one in the peace process because Northern Ireland's main Protestant group, the Ulster Unionist Party, which is headed by David Trimble, wants Britain to force the IRA to disarm during, not after, the talks.

BRIEFLY

French Nuclear Scientist Quits In Conflict With Greenpeace

PARIS — A leading French scientist has resigned as the head of a nuclear safety commission after attacking Greenpeace activists as "totalitarians" who were preparing the world for "a gigantic collective suicide," officials said Wednesday.

Charles Souleau, leader of a government-appointed commission that was studying France's controversial La Hague nuclear reprocessing plant, had been accused by colleagues of misrepresenting data.

Mr. Souleau announced in June that his team had found no link between waste discharged from the plant into the English Channel and a cluster of leukemia cases in young people living within 35 kilometers (20 miles) of the area, on the Normandy coast.

But the Greenpeace environmental group found high radioactivity levels in waste spewing into the Channel, and in sediment on the sea bottom near the plant, which is run by the state nuclear company Cogema. *(Reuters)*

Turkey and Turkish Cypriots Move on 'Partial Integration'

NICOSIA — Turkey and the self-styled Turkish Cypriot state moved Wednesday to further strengthen their ties toward a "partial integration" envisioned in earlier statements.

The two sides signed an agreement to establish a joint committee to coordinate improvement of ties that was called for in declarations in February and July.

Turkey and Turkish Cypriots announced last month that they would move toward partial integration to counter the European Union's decision to start membership talks with the recognized government of Cyprus.

The partial integration they have spelled out does not go further than what the two now have in practice, but has been seen as a symbolic move to show Turkey's determination to defend the Turkish Cypriots' rights in the international arena.

Turkey is the only country that recognizes the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state, which relies on Ankara for economic, political and military support.

Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriot state, is due to hold a second round of talks with the Greek Cypriot president, Glafcos Clerides, in Switzerland. *(AP)*

Yeltsin and Patriarch Ease Rift

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin and the Russian Orthodox patriarch kissed at a ceremony consecrating a church Wednesday and resealed their long-time alliance, shaken by a controversial religion bill.

Mr. Yeltsin and Patriarch Alexy II, standing together near the Chapel of St. Boris and Gleb, pledged to mend the rift and further strengthen their cooperation.

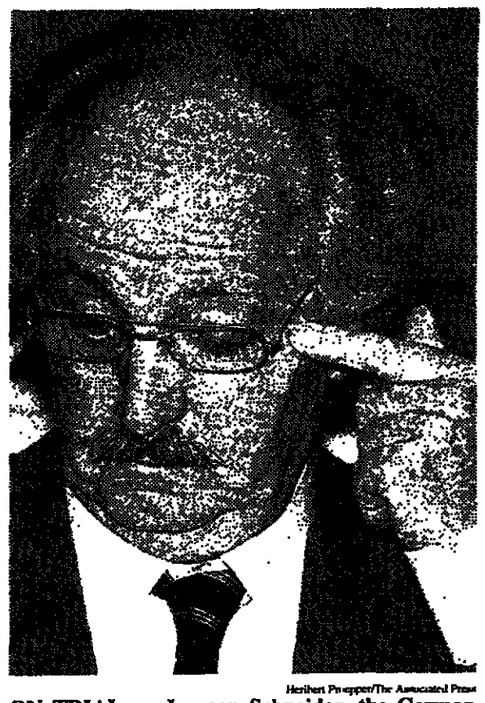
"No obstacles shall separate us, because we know the role and the importance of the restoration in Russia of Orthodox Christianity and the Orthodox Church," Mr. Yeltsin said.

The fortunes of the state and the church, entwined since the 1991 Soviet collapse, were put to a stern test last month when Mr. Yeltsin rejected a church-backed bill to restrict "nontraditional" religions.

But the president and the patriarch said they would set up a conciliatory commission to smooth out sticking points of the bill, which won overwhelming support in Parliament, the Itar-Tass and Interfax news agencies reported.

"I am satisfied that the president has moved to meet the aspirations of tens of millions of our church's faithful," Patriarch Alexy said.

The dominant Orthodox Church claims 80 million followers — more than half of Russia's population — and the patriarch had warned that believers would protest should Mr. Yeltsin decide to completely kill the legislation. *(AP)*



Herbert Pfarrpper/The Associated Press

ON TRIAL — Juergen Schneider, the German real estate tycoon, entering a court in Frankfurt on Wednesday for the start of his trial on charges he defrauded banks of millions of Deutsche marks.

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INTERNATIONAL

Holbrooke Begins Tour To Salvage Balkan Deal

In Return to Region, U.S. Envoy Meets Croatian and Bosnian Muslim Leaders

Reuters

SARAJEVO — Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. envoy, returned to the Balkans on Wednesday to pressure leaders in the former Yugoslavia to abide by the peace agreement he put together to end the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. Holbrooke was expected to display his customary tough diplomacy with the same politicians whom he bullied and cajoled into agreeing to the settlement in Dayton, Ohio, in 1995.

"He's coming here to read the riot act," a diplomat in Sarajevo said.

Mr. Holbrooke, accompanied by the U.S. envoy to Bosnia, Robert Gelbard, met President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and the Muslim chairman of the Bosnian presidency, Alija Izetbegovic, in the Adriatic port of Split on the first day of his tour.

"It's clear to me from what Ambassador Gelbard told me and from what I've observed, that progress is being made but at much too slow a pace," Mr. Holbrooke said.

"We're here to encapsulate what has happened and try to accelerate the process and keep it moving forward."

Diplomats said Mr. Holbrooke would make clear to Mr. Tudjman in particular that he had to ensure that his Bosnian Croat protégés lived up to agreements to strengthen the troubled Muslim-Croat federation, which covers half of Bosnia.

It was Mr. Holbrooke's first visit to the region since last year, when he negotiated a deal that forced the wartime Bosnian Serb President Radovan Karadzic to step down from office.

Under the agreement, which was signed by the then president of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, Mr. Karadzic, who has been indicted for war crimes, pledged to stay out of the political arena.

One year later, Mr. Karadzic continues to wield power covertly and his allies have sought to undermine the Dayton accords, which divided Bosnia into autonomous Serbian and Muslim-Croat territories ruled by a small central government.

But Serbian hard-liners loyal to Mr. Karadzic have blocked the return of Muslim and Croatian refugees and tried to portray their autonomous territory as an independent state.

During his visit, Mr. Holbrooke planned to promote Mr. Karadzic's rival, the Bosnian Serb president, Biljana Plavsic. He was scheduled to fly from Croatia to Banja Luka on Thursday morning to hold talks with Mrs. Plavsic.

Although an ultranationalist herself, Mrs. Plavsic has won Western support in her battle with Mr. Karadzic, whom she has accused of running vast smuggling rackets.

Balkan analysts said Mr. Holbrooke would pledge U.S. support for general elections Mrs. Plavsic called after dissolving Parliament in Bosnia's Serb Republic. They said he would probably push Mr. Milosevic, now president of federal Yugoslavia, to throw his support behind Mrs. Plavsic and stop propping up hard-liners loyal to Mr. Karadzic, threatening him with sanctions unless he abided by his Dayton commitments.

"It's all right there on the table, both economic incentives if Milosevic cooperates, or sanctions," a diplomat said. "It's up to him to make a choice."

The issue that was expected to dominate Mr. Holbrooke's meetings was the prosecution of indicted war criminals who remain at large.

Croatia and Yugoslavia have tried to avoid their obligations under the Dayton treaty to hand over suspects wanted by the United Nations war crimes tribunal.

British soldiers in the NATO-led peace force arrested one suspect and shot dead another who opened fire last month in an operation in the Serbian-controlled Prijedor region.

The arrest operation sparked off a wave of retaliatory bombings against NATO and international monitors but the low-level violence has tapered off over the past week.

Some commentators speculated that Mr. Holbrooke might deliver an ultimatum, warning that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would go after more suspects if authorities failed to turn them over.

Court Transfers Ex-Nazi To Rome Army Hospital

Reuters

ROME — A military court on Wednesday ordered the convicted former Nazi officer Erich Priebke to leave a hillside monastery and serve his five-year prison sentence in a Rome army hospital.

Mr. Priebke, 84, was sentenced last month for his role in Italy's worst World War II atrocity. He has been at a monastery since last year.

Michael Myers/The Associated Press

A team of U.S. navy, air force, army and coast guard rescuers removing a survivor from the Boeing 747.

CRASH: *Weather and Radar Woes Will Be Focus of Investigation*

Continued from Page 1

vivors, and that the on-flight voice and data recorders were retrieved.

Those so-called black boxes, which should include recordings of crew conversation, and data on the plane's instrument settings, wing flaps and precise heading, were being sent to Washington for analysis.

"It'll be very revealing," a former safety board vice chairman, Susan Coughlin, said on CNN.

One South Korean survivor, Hong Hyon Uung, 35, said there was no fire or explosion before the crash.

Though the terrain in Guam is rugged, the retrieval of bodies and wreckage was not expected to pose anything like the problems the safety board faced last July after the explosion of TWA Flight 800 off Long Island, New York, that killed all 230 aboard, or that they faced a few months earlier, when a ValuJet airliner crashed into a Florida swamp. One hundred and ten people died in that crash.

The safety board is expected to examine the possible roles of the weather in Guam — the plane crashed in heavy rains and limited visibility — and the fact that a type of radar that can aid pilots in landing was not working.

The so-called glide-slope equipment was in the process of being moved. Normally it provides electronic guidance in approaching an airport at the proper altitude. But other navigational equipment should have permitted a safe landing, as it had for other flights before the crash.

Reuters quoted officials of All Nippon Airways and Asiana Airlines as saying they were satisfied with the airport's safety standards.

In Seattle, Jim Hall, chairman of the safety board, said that he wanted to know whether the 747 crew was familiar with the Guam airport.

Originally, an Airbus had been scheduled for the flight.

The Guam airport has the nation's only privately contracted control tower directing 747s and other large passenger planes.

About 500 U.S. military personnel joined Guam government workers in the rescue operation, 200 of them at the crash site. Bulldozers cleared and leveled a circular patch atop a knoll to allow helicopter evacuation. Two CH-46 helicopters ferried in rescuers and flew out survivors.

The governor of Guam, Carl Gutierrez, who lives near the crash area, was among the first on the site, part of a group that arrived in four-wheel-drive vehicles.

"It was eerie," he said. "As I got close to the scene I could hear the screams. We only had a single flashlight. We had to follow the sounds to find them."

He helped rescue an 11-year-old Japanese girl, slightly hurt, who was trying to tend to a critically injured flight attendant.

Lieutenant Commander Jim Lehner, head of the rescue operation, said he heard a small voice call out in Korean. He pulled a child from the wreckage, then found her mother.

In Seoul, about 500 anguished relatives gathered at a Korean Air building near Kimpo International Airport. Several protested that the airline was denying them information about the crash.

A U.S. military transport plane was to return some of the survivors to Seoul on Thursday.

SURVIVOR: *Hole Opened Above Seat*

Continued from Page 1

and had given her his own shirt.

Among those who lived through Flight 801 was a stewardess thrown out of the plane, an 11-year-old Japanese girl found in the rubble, a New Zealand pilot and a girl from Atlanta who lost three members of her immediate family. Some survivors are in critical condition, many are severely burned, and others walked away with minor cuts and bruises.

Mr. Hong, one of those barely hurt, was the first survivor to speak publicly about the crash. He said in a hospital interview that he believed the plane was flying too low on the rainy night as it approached the international airport on this island in the South Pacific.

"It sounded like the landing gear rammed into the hillside," Mr. Hong, a Guam restaurant owner, said.

For two or three hours after the 1:50 A.M. crash, he said, he and the woman whose clothes had caught fire waited for rescuers. At one point, the woman took her white blouse and waved it like a flag to catch the attention of the helicopter pilots searching the crash site with floodlights.

"I am O.K., but too many died," he said in his bed in the U.S. Naval Hospital here, beside another male survivor who did not open his eyes, severe red cuts covering his head.

Mr. Hong said he was lucky he was in the front section of the plane. He said he always took special care of the elderly and the handicapped at Korea House, his restaurant here, and maybe that was why he was allowed to live. He had been in Seoul visiting his sick father. His wife and two children, aged 3 and 1, were still in South Korea.

"I like to fly," he said. "I will again visit my father."

GERMANY: *Greens Join the Mainstream*

Continued from Page 1

Under Mr. Fischer's prodding, the Greens supported the participation of German soldiers in the NATO-led peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. In a dramatic reversal of the days when they led protests against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, Mr. Fischer and other Greens now endorse a strong American presence at the heart of an expanding NATO they envision as the foundation of a pan-European security system.

"There is no other choice, because Europe has proved incapable of building its own common defense," Mr. Fischer said. "We need the United States to take the lead in building a NATO-based security alliance that stretches all the way to Vladivostok. Only the Americans can provide the 'big stick' to enforce peace in Europe."

While some Greens still pay lip service to the dissolution of NATO and the abolition of the German Army, their views have been overwhelmed by Mr. Fischer and other advocates of a new post-Cold War realism stripped of anti-American rhetoric and the utopian ideals of global disarmament.

"The old line about taking the German Army out of NATO belongs to our revolutionary past," says Rezzo Schlauch, another Greens member of Parliament who has steered the party toward more pragmatic policies. "We now want to show we can be capable of running a future government and not just get by on the charm of saving the forest and other ecological niceties."

Some Greens policies have become mainstream views in Germany. In the wake of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster and the heavy toll of air pollution, much of the country now embraces Greens demands such as shutting down all nuclear power plants and imposing highway speed limits.

While swift geopolitical changes in the post-Cold War era compelled the Greens to adopt new foreign policies, the impact of the information revolution and the new global marketplace has created a receptive audience for their calls to explore alternative ways to boost Germany's competitiveness and solve its job crisis.

Instead of zany schemes like banning lawn mowers in favor of using hungry geese to trim grass, the Greens now promote "eco-capitalist" notions that encourage enterprises to make products such as ozone-friendly refrigerators and unbleached paper.

Largely because of Greens' lobbying, German industry has become a leader in environmental technology and controls more than 20 percent of a global market worth more than $3 billion a year.

Here in Mr. Fischer's home state of Hesse, where he served twice as environment minister in ruling coalitions with the Social Democrats, the Greens have racked up an impressive record in regional government and allayed fears that they would abuse responsibilities and behave like wild-eyed radicals.

Rupert von Plottnitz, who as a lawyer defended leftist guerrillas vowing to overthrow the state, was named Hesse's justice minister two years ago. By all accounts, he has proved a capable defender of the administration that he and his clients once believed was ripe for revolution.

"It's a new page in our history," Mr. von Plottnitz said. "We now know we can improve the system by working from the inside. My main mission is to safeguard the independence of the judicial system so it remains above any suspicion of political corruption."

Mr. Fischer says the party hopes to expand its ambitions by making a serious bid for power next year. He is convinced that a majority of voters yearn for profound change because the reform process is paralyzed after 15 years of the conservative ruling coalition headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"Kohl is getting old and tired, and Germans are starting to realize he is not the man to lead our country into the 21st century," Mr. Fischer said. "Economic growth is stagnant, and unemployment is rising above 5 million. How can Kohl possibly make the case that people will be better off if he stays on as chancellor for another four years?"

Mr. Fischer, who has been touted as a possible foreign minister in a new governing coalition, believes a "red-green" alliance of Social Democrats and Greens could break the impasse and overhaul the tax, welfare and pension systems, which many experts say Europe's biggest economy badly needs.

POL POT: *Siblings Are Ashamed to 'Share a Drop of his Blood'*

Continued from Page 1

But they struggle with the knowledge of their intimate connection with the man who brought so much misery to their country.

"I have cut off that piece of my flesh," Mr. Saloth Seng said. "I feel that Pol Pot and I live in two different worlds. I feel nothing for him."

His sister added: "I am not happy that I share even a drop of his blood. If our parents were alive today, they would be very sad."

Mrs. Saloth Roeung said her grandchildren refer to their great-uncle dismissively as "a-Pot," which means "the despicable Pot."

Mr. Pol Pot's sister recalled seeing his photograph in 1978. "It was a shock to realize that it was not 'Pol Pot' but my brother," she said.

"I was speechless. At first I was angry. How could he do such a thing to the people? But I didn't say anything to anybody. I was ashamed."

Mr. Saloth Seng said he shared the news with his brother. "We were surprised," he said. "We said to each other, 'This is not Pol Pot; this is Saloth Sar!' "

The man who is reviled as one of the mass killers of the 20th century was born in this muddy village, the eighth of nine children of Pen Saloth, a prosperous farmer with 18 hectares (22 acres) of rice land and a comfortable tile-roofed house.

His mother, Sok Nem, was described by Mr. Pol Pot's biographer, David Chandler, as being widely respected for her piety and good works.

Mr. Pol Pot's birth date is uncertain, reported as either 1925 or 1928. His sister and two brothers — his only surviving siblings — appeared to confirm the earlier date Tuesday, saying he was born in the year of the ox, or 1925.

His youngest brother, Saloth Nhep, 70, a poor farmer whose thatched house looks out across the river, seemed still to have affection for him.

"I was very close to him in school," he said. "He was a nice boy, very polite. He was happy and sometimes made jokes."

Asked about these jokes, the brother suggested an edge to Mr. Pol Pot's apparent mildness, even at a young age.

"He said what he meant," Mr. Saloth Nhep said, "but he would laugh and make a joke of it."

Despite its rural background, the family had a connection with the royal palace in Phnom Penh. Mr. Pol Pot's older cousin, Khun Meak, joined the royal ballet in the 1920s and became a consort of the king's eldest son, Prince Sisowath Monivong, with whom she had a child.

Because he was such a sweet boy, Mr. Saloth Seng said, Mrs. Khun Meak took Mr. Pol Pot to live with her at the palace, where he enrolled for a year in a monastery.

Mr. Pol Pot's sister, Mrs. Saloth Roeung, said she also had lived at the palace and become a consort to the prince.

Though she did not know it at the time, it was her younger brother who later brought an end to this happy time. When the Khmer Rouge came to power in 1975, they emptied Phnom Penh, driving its 2 million residents into the countryside. Mrs. Saloth Roeung fled with the others.

After his year in a monastery, Mr. Pol Pot studied at a French-run high school, then received a scholarship to study in France in the 1950s.

There, he became a convert to communism and met some of the men who would be his closest lieutenants in the Khmer Rouge.

He returned to Phnom Penh, married and became a popular schoolteacher as he worked in the communist underground. In the early 1960s he fled to the jungle, where, apart from his four years in power, he has lived since.

From that point on, his sister and brothers insisted, they hardly heard from him.

Last May, researchers for the Documentation Center of Cambodia visited Prek Sbov and talked to Mr. Pol Pot's relatives as part of their work of compiling evidence for any future trial of Khmer Rouge leaders.

The center, which receives financing from the United States, the Netherlands and other nations, discovered 12 mass graves in Kompong Thom Province, which includes Prek Sbov. They calculated that more than 300,000 people had been executed by the Khmer Rouge in the province.

The center's researchers said Mr. Pol Pot's two brothers told them that they each had a son who had gone in recent years to live in Anlong Veng with their uncle — perhaps to escape conscription into the government army. But when asked about this Tuesday, both men strongly denied it.

Mrs. Saloth Roeung also angrily denied rumors circulating in the village that Mr. Pol Pot had sent her money.

"Who said that?" she snapped. "He never contacted us. He does not respect his own family."

All three siblings seemed to be at a loss when asked what they would say to their brother if he suddenly appeared on their doorstep.

"I would ask him, 'What are you doing here? You were happy in the jungle,' " Mrs. Saloth Roeung said. "I cannot imagine asking questions of him. I would say to him: 'Why have you come back?' "

WATER: *From the Tap, at a Buck a Bottle*

Continued from Page 1

rated "superior" by environmental officials, and one test name for the bottled product is "Houston Superior."

But whether the beverage will stand up to Evian and Calistoga in the consumer battleground remains to be seen.

Many bottled-water distributors insist that their product is far preferable to municipal water, either because it has not been subject to extensive chemical treatment such as chlorination or because it has been filtered.

The bottling industry also got a boost from public-health scares such as the 1993 outbreak of the parasite cryptosporidium in Milwaukee.

In some cases, the terms are misleading. Companies may use words like "mountain fresh" or "glacier pure" even if their water comes from places nowhere near mountains or glaciers.

More than 35 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States is municipal water that has been through a filter, said Jack Hoffbuhr, executive director of the Denver-based American Water Works Association, which represents many municipal suppliers.

APPLE: *Microsoft Forges Alliance With Its Ailing Competitor*

Continued from Page 1

crosoft's Internet Explorer the default browser for viewing the World Wide Web on Macintosh computers.

That development was a blow to Netscape Communications Corp., which makes a more popular competing browser. Mr. Jobs assured the crowd, however, that browsers such as Netscape's Communicator would remain available to Mac users.

"We have to let go of the notion that in order to for Apple to win, Microsoft has to lose," Mr. Jobs said. "The era of setting this up as a competition between Apple and Microsoft is over as far as I'm concerned."

Nonetheless, by appointing Mr. Ellison to the board, Apple has made one of Mr. Gates's top competitors one of its directors.

Oracle makes popular database software, and Mr. Ellison popularized the idea of network computers, which instead of running on a high-powered operating system such as Windows or Macintosh, tap into central servers and run programs that essentially reside on those units. Mr. Gates at first opposed the idea, although he has softened his position.

Also joining the Apple board are Bill Campbell, chief executive of Intuit Corp., which makes Quicken, the leading personal-finance software. Another new member is Jerry York, vice chairman of Kirk Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp. Mr. York, described by Mr. Bajarin as "a hard-nosed superstar in the world of money management" had been chief financial officer of International Business Machines Corp. and Chrysler Corp., both of which overcame situations of the same scale of seriousness as Apple's.

BRIEFLY

Iraq Set to Sell Oil

BAGHDAD — Iraq is to resume exports of crude oil from Aug. 15 to 20 under the UN oil-for-food accord, after a suspension since early June, Oil Minister Amir Mohammed Rashid said Wednesday.

Mr. Rashid said a new pricing formula for the exports was submitted to the United Nations on Tuesday. "We are waiting for approval very soon," he said.

7 Slain in Algeria

PARIS — Algerian security forces have killed seven Muslim rebels south of Algiers following massacres there of villagers, an Algerian newspaper said Wednesday.

The rebels were shot Tuesday in the hamlet of Houach Germain in Blida Province, the daily La Tribune said. They were suspected of taking part in the massacres of more than 40 people in the area last month, the paper said. *(Reuters)*

Lima Crush Kills 2

LIMA — Two girls died from asphyxiation and 107 young fans were injured during a music concert in Peru, the authorities said Wednesday.

Hysteria and overcrowding among about 100,000 concertgoers brought chaos when the Venezuelan duo Servando y Florentino came on stage for an encore Tuesday, police and fire fighters said. Some of the injured were crushed, while others fell and were trampled. *(Reuters)*

Call for Peru Probe

LIMA — Javier Perez de Cuellar, the former UN secretary-general, has filed a complaint with Peru's top prosecutor charging that his telephone was tapped while he was a presidential candidate in 1995.

He accused government agencies of the wiretapping. *(AFP)*

ISRAEL: *Tense Confrontation*

Continued from Page 1

security forces take concrete steps against Islamic militants, but the report by the official Palestinian news agency said Mr. Arafat had declared that the Palestinians "will never bow, even if we have to eat the leaves from the trees," a rallying cry last used in the days of the *intifada*.

During a visit to Jerusalem on Wednesday, the first by a high-level Arab official since the current crisis began, Prince Hassan made it clear that, like other Arab and Western leaders, he had recommended that Mr. Netanyahu adopt a softer line.

But at a news conference after their meeting, the Israeli prime minister declared, "We will not rescind our expectation." Speaking in English and then in Hebrew, Mr. Netanyahu likened the punitive measures that his government has imposed against the Palestinian Authority, Israel's peace partner since 1993, to the sanctions that the United States imposes on the world's most notorious sponsors of terrorism: Libya, Iran and Iraq. He said Israel would ease its harsh blockade, including an unprecedented halt in the reimbursement of millions of dollars owed to the Palestinians, only if and when the Palestinians complied with Israel's call for action.

The United States has objected to the halt in reimbursements, but Mr. Netanyahu said that he would not reconsider his decision until the Palestinians did more to earn "a ticket to the club of organized and civilized communities."

It was unclear whether the language used by both sides represented rhetorical excess or whether both the Israelis and Palestinians were digging their heels in to intractable positions.

Prince Hassan said Mr. Netanyahu had assured him that he would make good on a pledge to allow shipments of food and medicine to pass into the Palestinian-ruled areas of West Bank and Gaza. For the first time since it imposed the measures on July 30, Israel allowed trucks carrying flour and other vital goods to unload them Wednesday for passage to Gaza through a crossing that remains closed to commerce. It also permitted a small number of Palestinians who live in Palestinian-ruled areas of the West Bank to travel to their workplaces instead of being confined to their municipality.

Certainly, the verbal and economic combat between the two sides has not erupted into the violence of last autumn, when tensions over Israel's decision to open a tunnel beneath the Old City of Jerusalem led to clashes in which dozens of Israelis and Palestinians were killed. But it was evident at least that Dennis Ross, the American mediator, who is due to arrive in the region Saturday night, would face a daunting task in trying to bridge the gap between two sides.

At a news conference Wednesday afternoon, Prince Hassan made it clear that he wished both that the Israelis would exercise a lighter hand and that the Palestinians would prove more amenable to stepping up their battle against terrorism. But he warned that the situation had reached the stage of a "very dangerous crisis." He publicly challenged Mr. Netanyahu's suggestion that his crackdown was similar to U.S. sanctions against Libya, saying that "with all due respect" the comparison "was not directly relevant to Israeli-Palestinian relations."

■ UN Helicopter Crashes

A United Nations helicopter crashed Wednesday inside the Israeli-controlled zone in southern Lebanon, killing at least five people, Reuters quoted a spokesman for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon as saying. The cause of the crash was not immediately clear.

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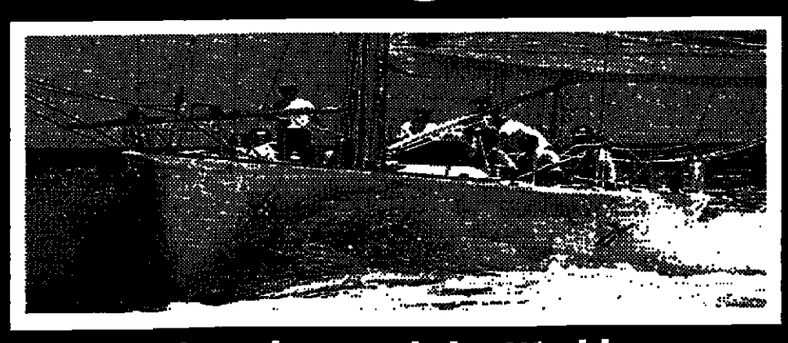
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India Sets an Example

Say what you will about India's nuclear stubbornness, its chemical restraint deserves respect and emulation. The government of I. K. Gujral, ending decades of Indian silence, has announced that it possesses both stockpiles of chemical arms and the production facilities to make more of them, and will renounce them. It did so in complying with its ratification obligations under the new Chemical Weapons Convention. No one else has come clean on chemicals the way the Indians now have.

India was not previously a declared or identified possessor of chemical arms. It had accepted, and respected, the post-World War I treaty outlawing the use of chemical weapons. It kept its chemical secret through the post-World War II decades, when there was no further international treaty to help spur either the disclosure and renunciation of a chemical capability or its verification.

The latest Indian action is an advertisement for the new treaty, ratified by the United States a few months ago. It has opened a policy course that New Delhi shunned before. Thus does India polish its arms control credentials and improve its position to nudge China and Pakistan, two important neighbors with which it has been at war, to turn their backs on the chemical option, too.

The details of India's declaration, under the terms of the treaty, have not yet emerged into full public view. At a certain point it will be necessary for the body putting the treaty into effect to conduct a "routine" military inspection — of a sort that the United States has already undergone — in order to add the essential comforts of international verification to the initial promise of national disclosure.

India's admission comes at a certain price, since it was sure to be criticized for holding and hiding this dread capability. But its readiness to review an old position is refreshing. India resists nuclear constraints on the grounds that nuclear arms control distinguishes between old powers that already have and declare weapons and new ones that either don't have them or (like India) don't declare them. By contrast, chemical arms control is acceptable in Indian eyes for involving one set of rules applicable to everybody. This is a dubious nuclear alibi, but the important thing here is that India is showing the way to bringing the threat better under control.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Two-Faced Nigeria

With the United States and France losing interest in military and political intervention in Africa, local powers are taking their place. South Africa, Uganda and Rwanda, among others, have all plunged into their neighbors' conflicts, with motives ranging from noble to murderous. The prize for hypocrisy, however, must go to Nigeria, which is ostensibly defending democracy in Sierra Leone and Liberia while still crushing it at home.

For all his brutality, Nigeria's leader, General Sani Abacha, shows great sophistication in clinging to power. He has easily weathered the weak international response to the baseless 1995 murder conviction and execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other Ogoni environmental and human rights activists. He is now intimidating his people more quietly.

Among Nigeria's roughly 7,000 political prisoners, for example, are 20 other Ogoni activists held for the same murders. Most have been in prison for three years, several in solitary confinement. One of the group died, one has gone blind, and another lost his fingers during torture. General Abacha knows that executing or even trying them would draw unwanted attention. Instead he seems prepared to let them die in jail untried.

He has been equally shrewd in manipulating electoral issues. He has styled himself not as a dictator but as manager of Nigeria's return to democracy, promised for 1998. He has allowed the establishment of political parties, but all are scrambling to make him their candidate. When the leader of one party announced that he might run himself, he was deposed and briefly arrested.

It does not seem to have occurred to General Abacha that Nigeria already has an elected president. Moshood Abiola was widely considered the winner of democratic elections in 1993, which the military then annulled. He has been imprisoned for treason since trying to claim his presidency in 1994.

After peacekeeping in chaotic Liberia, Nigeria's military will find it easy to contribute to democracy at home. It need only go back to its barracks.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Oldest of All

With the passing of Jeanne Calment this week at the age of 122, the Guinness Book of World Records is seeking a new entry in the category of world's oldest living person. A leading candidate is a nursing home resident in San Rafael, California, named Christian Mortensen, who will turn 115 at mid-month, according to documents being presented on his behalf. The skeptical Guinness people, however, wish to take a longer look at him and at several others as well.

Mr. Mortensen, a Danish immigrant, came to America when he was 21, the same year the Wright brothers flew their plane. If the news reports are accurate, he appears to possess the primary quality required of the oldest person: being good-natured enough not to mind being called "spry" all the time when you feel nothing of the sort — when in fact you feel about 115 years old. That and being able to put up with a lot of nonsensical questions from news reporters on your birthday.

Mr. Mortensen supposedly cycled up to the nursing home 24 years ago and announced that he was moving in for the duration. He likes to get outside about once a week and smoke a cigar. Madame Calment, a Frenchwoman born shortly before the Franco-Prussian War, was also a cyclist, u she reached the age of 100. Perhaps at is one of those secrets of longevity that the press is always asking post-centenarians to reveal.

Madame Calment, who was asked often, varied her list from year to year, probably because, like most of us, she didn't have the slightest idea what kept her going. The best answer, we think, (and which we recommend for use by any future holder of the title, is something like "three stiff shots of whiskey upon arising, and no vegetable products whatsoever in the diet." After which the world's oldest person would wink and step spryly outside to get away from the media and have a cigar.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

It's Risky to Be a Woman

The most chilling conclusion of the latest report from the United Nations Children's Fund is that to be born a woman is to be born at risk. The document says that violence against women and girls is now deeply embedded in all cultures and that such violence is today the most pervasive form of abuse of human rights in the world.

Unicef believes that more than 60 million women who should be alive today are "missing" because of violent discrimination predominantly in Southwest Asia, China and North Africa. The West need not feel smug, for the report reveals that in the United States a woman is abused in one way or another by a partner every nine seconds. The Unicef report is hard-hitting and warns that unless communities can accept the accusation that the abuse of women is so deeply ingrained in some cultures that it is almost invisible, the very fabric of society will break down irrevocably.

— Khaleej Times (Dubai).

Bicycling Is Good for You

Did you know that bicycling burns 450 to 800 calories per hour, doesn't hammer your skeletal system the way other aerobic sports do, and is a great way to get to work and get fit?

— From a promotional advisory, for articles on health subjects, by the New York Times Syndicate.

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Back to Square One for Vulnerable Cambodia

By Robert D. Kaplan

STOCKBRIDGE, Massachusetts — As the era of postcolonial wars and superpower rivalry recedes, Southeast Asia is subtly reverting to the balance of power that existed before the arrival of Europeans in the mid 19th century.

Cambodia and Laos had been kingdoms that easily could have been subsumed into Vietnam or Thailand. Now once again they are weak and beguiling pieces of real estate that Thailand and Vietnam are ready to dominate.

Had the French not established their Cambodian protectorate in 1863, the land east of the Mekong River may well have become part of Vietnam, while land to the west may have become part of Thailand. And had the French, 30 years later, not united three small kingdoms descended from Thai warriors to form a Laotian protectorate, Laos might have been submerged by Thailand.

When the French left in 1954, the Thais and South Vietnamese resumed their assault on Cambodia, for which their pro-American anti-communism was merely a pretext. Cambodia was a natural resource paradise waiting to be raped. It has the region's densest forests, fertile alluvial soil, and Tonle Sap Lake, which is among the richest freshwater fishing areas in the world.

The Cambodian countryside has always been the least developed in Southeast Asia. While Thailand began modernizing in the 1960s and 1970s, Cambodia was debilitated by civil war. Then Pol Pot's reign from 1975 to 1979, which killed more than a million people out of a population of 8 million, destroyed what was left of the economy and infrastructure.

The Vietnamese, meanwhile, have in recent years been renewing their regional ambitions and building their economy with the same aggressive acumen with which they dug tunnels along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

In 1979, Vietnamese troops drove Pol Pot out of Phnom Penh and installed Hun Sen, a former monk, in his place — the same Hun Sen who recently staged a coup, ousting his co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

Hun Sen's historical association with the Vietnamese, though, may be less crucial to Cambodia's future than whether he can create an effective state machine that is able to defend the country against its rapacious neighbors.

Four years of Cambodian democracy did not strengthen the country, but kept it weak. Corruption and factionalism within the government made it easy for foreigners to log 4 percent of Cambodia's old-growth forests yearly and to trade illegally in gems, drugs and even children for the Bangkok sex markets.

Thai business interests now reportedly control the Angkor Wat temple complex, one of the archaeological wonders of the world. Plans for tourist development will make it, in effect, an appendage of Thailand.

Democracy did not die suddenly in Cambodia. It never really took root, and began crumbling almost immediately after the elections in 1993. The weakness of the civilian regime allowed the army to become an unruly mob at roadblocks.

Because of the government army, as well as the Khmer Rouge presence in the countryside, more than half the country was unsafe at any given moment. Long before the recent coup, journalists and relief workers expected Hun Sen to move against Prince Ranariddh to end the pseudo-democracy.

The United Nations spent $2 billion in the early 1990s on a national reconciliation and democratization program in Cambodia in which 22,000 troops oversaw an election.

But democracy would naturally have difficulty taking hold in a country where the literacy rate is only 35 percent and the rural interior is isolated, psychologically as well as physically, from the cities. Without paved roads and intensive literacy campaigns, the country could never develop a modern consciousness of itself.

Cambodia's future now depends on whether Hun Sen sells out to corporate and military interests from neighboring countries, and if so, to which ones.

The writer, author of "The Ends of the Earth: A Journey to the Frontiers of Anarchy," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Korean Peninsula: Four-Way Talks to Achieve Peace at Last

By Ralph A. Cossa

SEOUL — Envoys from South and North Korea, China and the United States are holding talks in New York to set the dates and agenda for long-awaited four-party negotiations. The preparatory talks started this Tuesday.

Much energy has been expended trying to get the North to show up. Now comes the really hard part.

For Washington and Seoul, the aim is to replace the armistice on the peninsula with a peace treaty. U.S. and South Korean officials have proposed that the agenda include confidence-building measures.

North Korea has asked for an "other" category to be included. This is seen as a way for Pyongyang to renew its quest for additional food aid, something that South Korean and U.S. officials are reportedly willing to discuss even though they rejected extra aid as a precondition for holding the talks.

North Korea will probably make other demands. It can be expected to call for economic sanctions to be lifted and formal diplomatic relations with Washington to be established.

The Clinton administration has already modified some economic restrictions, and has said it is willing to exchange liaison offices (one step below full recognition) under the terms of the 1994 Agreed Framework between Washington and Pyongyang. The North undertook to freeze its suspected nuclear weapons program and dismantle a research reactor thought to be producing plutonium, in return for two nuclear power plants whose fuel is less susceptible to diversion for making bombs.

The United States has been reluctant to move further in these two areas pending progress on other issues, including resumed North-South dialogue.

A further measured lifting of economic sanctions does seem negotiable, perhaps in return for significant North-South confidence-building measures.

Formal diplomatic relations between Washington and Pyongyang are also a reasonable demand, but this should not precede mutual recognition between Seoul and Pyongyang or the signing of a peace treaty.

The United States and South Korea should be prepared to reject demands from the North to remove or dramatically reduce U.S. military forces. This long-standing aim of Pyongyang is likely to be supported by China.

The absence of a peace treaty since the Korean War ended in 1953 has not led to renewed war, largely because the stationing of American forces provided a potent deterrent. Nor will a treaty automatically guarantee peace, especially if this deterrence is removed.

Until North Korea starts paring its 1.1 million-man army (the fourth largest in the world) and pulling troops back from positions close to the demilitarized zone, any reduction in the U.S. presence would be foolhardy. Only when North and South are peacefully reunified under one government will discussions about a possible complete withdrawal of U.S. forces be appropriate.

The proposal for four-party negotiations followed North Korean threats to abandon the armistice. Pyongyang demanded direct bilateral peace talks with the United States.

The North must not confuse U.S. and South Korean eagerness to get it to the negotiating table with a willingness to pay any price to achieve a peace treaty. Peace is better sustained by keeping the current armistice than by reaching an agreement that puts the deterrence strategy at risk. The continued presence of American forces in South Korea is for Washington and Seoul alone to decide.

The writer is executive director of the Pacific Forum CSIS, a Honolulu-based foreign policy research institute affiliated with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Europe: No, France Isn't Going to Scupper Monetary Union

By Roy Denman

LONDON — Every day prayers arise in London, like muezzins' chants from minarets, that the latest Popish plot to lure John Bull into bed with Marianne will be postponed or will fail. This is just one more Anglo-Saxon illusion.

Postponement of European monetary union? There is no provision for it in the Maastricht treaty. The treaty did provide for the possibility of an earlier move to union, but that was ruled out at a summit in Dublin last December. The treaty specifies that the "third stage" (the move to union) will start on Jan. 1, 1999.

Before July 1, 1998, the heads of government are to decide by a qualified majority, bearing in mind recommendations by the European Monetary Institute, the Commission and the European Parliament, "which member states fulfill the necessary conditions for the adoption of a single currency."

The commitments of the Maastricht treaty, signed by all member states and ratified by their parliaments (with opt-outs for Britain and Denmark), are clear and binding.

Of course, the governments could scrap the treaty. But scrapping treaties belongs in Europe to a darker yesterday.

In April 1943, the staff of Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's foreign minister, presented him on his 50th birthday with a jewel-encrusted casket containing copies of the treaties he had signed. Later it was found that he had broken all but two of them. Hitler, when told, fell about laughing. Europe has moved on since then.

What credibility would the goal of a single currency have if the solemnly confirmed target date were missed? No one would believe in a new date. The currency markets would go into turmoil. The swings in currency rates would provoke strong pressure for import restrictions. The single market and all the prosperity it has helped to generate would be in danger. Going forward has risks, as does any great enterprise, but standing still has even greater risks.

Would accommodating France mean so weakening the rules as to make the euro an unstable currency?

The target for a candidate nation's budget deficit is 3 percent, but Article 104c of the Maastricht treaty provides two qualifying criteria:

- Either the rate has declined substantially and continuously and reached a level that comes close to the target.
- Or the overshooting is exceptional and temporary, and the rate is close to the target.

Lionel Jospin's government has recently announced corporate tax increases that should help to put the budget deficit for the coming year at 3.2 to 3.3 percent. And there are other hopeful signs.

France is tackling the high cost, in terms of employment, of the payroll tax, by shifting some of the burden from employees to all taxpayers.

French industry is competitive; interest rates are low; there is a substantial balance of payments surplus; the franc has remained stable against the Deutsche mark.

Prime Minister Jospin talks of "making Europe without unmaking France." He is right. The need for consensus and social cohesion make progress slow, but it is not France which is a constraint on Europe. Europe is a constraint on France.

What matters in terms of a viable and durable single currency is not debate about fractions of one-10th of 1 percent of GNP but a credible and sustainable noninflationary policy.

In the last few years much progress has been made in convergence among the Continental economies, particularly in inflation rates and currency stability. On this basis, a veto next year on France or Germany qualifying for monetary union is about as likely as Franklin Roosevelt rising from the grave and denouncing the New Deal.

All the members of the European Union which want in should qualify next year. The only doubt centers on Italy, but if it continues its valiant efforts to put its economy right it will be difficult for German doubters to blackball it.

That leaves Britain, Sweden and Denmark outside (they have all but said they will not join, at least for some years), along with Greece, which cannot qualify.

So next year will see the most dramatic change in the map of Europe since the Six signed the Treaty of Rome 40 years ago. The Europe of the Fifteen will become the Europe of the Eleven, under the leadership of France and Germany, which have after all been the motor of European integration for the last half century.

Europeans outside the inner group are in for a shock. They will find the Eleven more and more discussing things among themselves.

The British, talking much about their global role, are looking forward to a great success in their EU presidency in the first half of next year. But that presidency will be mainly concerned with the start of monetary union. The British will find themselves rehearsing a play in which they have declined to participate. So their voice will be little heard.

The previous British government knew little about Europe. The present one, intoxicated by its success at the last elections, has much to learn.

The writer, a former representative in Washington of the European Commission, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

South Africa With America?

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Al Gore was visibly chafing behind the table in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. A white South African reporter was tendentiously interrogating the U.S. vice president and his South African peer, Thabo Mbeki, trying again and again to prod them into a provocative statement about military ties between Washington and Pretoria.

Mr. Gore bristled and sought to move on. But the South African deputy president fixed a dazzling smile on his tormentor and spun out an intricate, reasoned response that gave away nothing but made clear that only the most ill-intentioned of human beings would differ with him on this or any other question.

Two decades have elapsed since I first saw Mr. Mbeki practice this kind of redemptive magic in Lusaka, Zambia, and other exile ports of call when he was chief of information for the African National Congress.

He now stands on the brink of succeeding Nelson Mandela as South Africa's president. He has not lost the sense of mission he once brought to a seemingly hopeless job.

That mission was "to charm South Africa's whites all the way to defeat," rather than to annihilate them, as many of his ANC comrades wanted. That jewel of a phrase comes from the journalist Patti Waldmeir, who in her perceptive book "Anatomy of a Miracle" quotes Mr. Mbeki back in the days of exile:

"We are talking not of overthrowing the government but of turning so many people against it" and its policies of apartheid that the white tyranny would capitulate. That, in part, is what happened.

Mr. Mbeki, Mr. Mandela and other people of goodwill on both sides of the racial divide succeeded in one of history's most amazing psychological transformations.

The whites released Mr. Mandela from prison, organized the one-man, one-vote elections that they had always predicted would lead to chaos and the collapse of their way of life, and then gracefully yielded much of their power to their adversaries in the ANC.

Mr. Gore welcomed Mr. Mbeki to the Roosevelt Room last week as part of semiannual consultations, in which they and cabinet ministers discuss strengthening defense, science, financial and other ties. As a bonus, this highly visible, high-level cooperation seems to reassure South Africa's white minority and those in the black majority who are not part of the ANC.

Those two groups have the most to fear from post-Mandela South Africa becoming rife with the corruption, tribal tensions and anti-democratic practices that have stymied so much of the continent to the north. Heavy U.S. involvement, such as the Agency for International Development's role in providing new housing, is seen as extra protection against such a deterioration.

Is there an American model for South Africa? It is tempting for Americans to think so. Answering questions, Mr. Gore favorably compared the two nations' efforts to overcome the racial and ethnic conflict "that unleashes the evil coiled in the human soul."

South Africa, he said, "is the most powerful country on the continent." It has established a moral authority that causes others to look to it in a crisis as the rest of the world looks to the United States.

One of Mr. Gore's undeclared purposes in these meetings is to prod South Africa to take on more of a leadership role in African affairs than it has been willing to assume so far. When expansion of the UN Security Council comes, Washington will no doubt support South Africa as one of three new members from the developing world.

The United States would like to see Pretoria lead efforts to establish a pan-African peacekeeping force that would head off tragedies like Rwanda and Burundi.

Mr. Mbeki, however, showed a reluctance to embrace big new responsibilities while so much remains to be sorted out at home. That is why he ducked on the journalistic questions about U.S. military training for South African peacekeepers, and suggestions of alliance.

In contrast to Mr. Gore, he emphasized the differences in the two countries' racial situations rather than similarities.

That is a measure of Mr. Mbeki's enormous subtlety, which blends well with Mr. Gore's earnestness. Possible future presidents both, they stand at the center of this developing, important diplomatic relationship between two countries with much to learn from each other.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Chicago Italians

CHICAGO — The Italians here are much excited over the challenge sent by General Albertone to prince Henri d'Orléans. One of the most outspoken is Dr. Laggrio, a prominent physician, who said: "I am glad General Albertone has issued a challenge, and I am sure he will resent the insult of the prince as an Italian should, to maintain the honor of the Italian army." The Secretary of the Italian Consulate was equally pronounced in defence of the Italian army. He said: "I do not see why such slanderous statements against Italian valor were made, unless they were inspired by personal spite."

1922: Post-War Bread

PARIS — Some people may lament just now the change in the character of the far-famed French bread. It is not many months since it began to recover its pre-war whiteness, although not in all places its pre-war sweetness of savor. Whiteness is regarded by many people as an essential characteristic of good bread. But this is an egregious error. Exactly the contrary is true. The whiter the bread the less its life-sustaining quality.

1947: Tunisian Rising

PARIS — Jean Mons, French Resident General of Tunisia, notified Paris that Tunisian labor leaders have ended the general strike which left twenty-five dead and sixty wounded. But he indicated that the strike appeared to have been more of a nationalist uprising than a simple labor dispute. The strike had been called by the General Union of Tunisian Labor, whose members are exclusively Arabs, and whose leaders are known to be closely allied to the Tunisian separatist movement, the Destour, and the Arab League.

OPINION/LETTERS

Budget Deal Delays Day of Reckoning

By David S. Broder

SACRAMENTO, California — The second-biggest government in America, the one that is headquartered here, is operating without a budget this week, as an impasse between the Republican governor, Pete Wilson, and the Democratic-dominated California Legislature enters its second month. Vendors of state services and some public employees are not being paid, and the press is denouncing the politicians for their shenanigans.

Avoiding that kind of blame was one of the driving forces behind the budget agreement reached in Washington last week — an achievement for which President Bill Clinton and the Republican leaders of Congress have been congratulating themselves nonstop.

The irony is that the very issue that threw the latest curve into the California budget negotiations could also have derailed the national budget, except for a bipartisan agreement in Washington to ignore the problem. Mr. Wilson decided to pay back money that was owed to the state-guaranteed pension funds. Mr. Clinton and the congressional Republicans agreed without a murmur to ignore the fact that they and their predecessors had been "raiding" federal pension funds for years.

The only person I saw pointing out the budgetary chicanery in the national capital was Senator Ernest Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, who for as long as I can remember has been making himself a nuisance on this subject.

Mr. Hollings, a former chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, took to the floor last Thursday to deliver the following remarks:

"Denny McLain, the Cy Young Award-winning pitcher for the Detroit Tigers, when he got out of baseball became the head of a corporation, and, unfortunately, used the corporate pension fund to pay off the debt. He was sentenced to eight years in prison. Tell our friend Denny, if you can catch him in whatever prison, to please run for the U.S. Senate because, rather than send us off to prison here when we use the pension funds to make the debt look smaller, we get the Good Government Award."

Then, referring to the new budget agreement, Mr. Hollings added: "Everybody is standing up with the president and the speaker and the majority leader and saying, 'How wonderful, boys — it is Christmas in July.' It is a total fraud, absolute farce, and everybody ought to know it."

Now, you have to discount a bit for Mr. Hollings's hyperbole. The budget agreement he calls a fraud and a farce has its redeeming qualities.

But on the *fundamental* point, Mr. Hollings is right. It is only by counting the surpluses in Social Security and other trust funds — which are supposed to be set aside to pay for future benefits — that the budget deficit is eliminated (on paper) in the next five years.

The practice is not new. It has been going on for years. But the figures Mr. Hollings submitted show that the cumulative borrowings from Social Security and the military and civilian employee pension funds will increase by almost $800 billion by 2002, the year the budget is supposed to be in balance. The total federal debt is projected to increase *by almost $1 trillion in* that same period.

That is where Governor Wilson comes into the picture. Frustrated by the budget impasse, he decided last week to repay the entire $1.36 billion owed by the state to the California state employees' pension fund.

The state had deferred scheduled payments into the fund during two years of a severe economic slump earlier this decade, thereby helping balance two budgets, as required by the California constitution. With good economic times returning, the courts ordered that the arrears be made up, but did not require that it be done in one year.

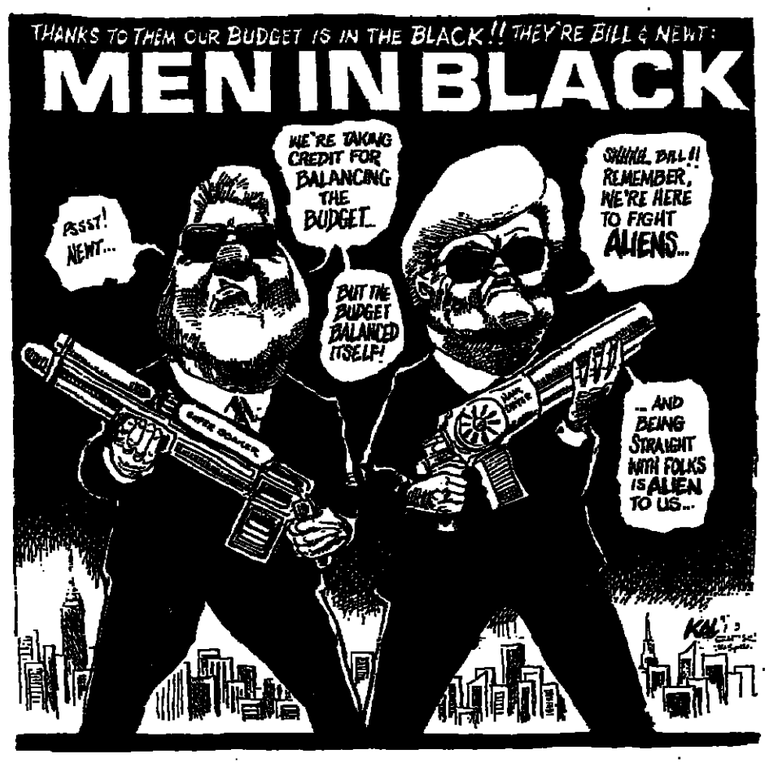
When negotiations stalled, Mr. Wilson simply ordered it done immediately. By doing so, he took off the table money that he wanted to use for a $1 billion tax cut and that Democrats wanted to use to raise state workers' pay and to fund some of their favorite programs.

He saved California taxpayers about $600 million in interest that the state would have had to pay if the pension fund had been reimbursed slowly over the next 10 years.

It is not a popular move — not nearly as popular as the decision that the president and Congress made to cut taxes and increase spending while claiming to balance *the budget.*

But in the long run, debts have to be paid. And Washington has postponed the day of reckoning, leaving it to others to make the hard decisions that will actually bring spending and revenues into balance without raiding the pension funds. "Christmas in July" is an apt description.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Europe vs. America

Four front-page headlines on the same day read: "That German Crisis: The Shadows Darken," "Who's to Blame for the Tigers' Woes? Turmoil Lays Bear Some Cracks in Southeast Asian Economies," "Decades of Political Stagnation Hobble Economies of Arab World," "Dollar Just Can't Lose; Whatever Fed Decides, Currency is Set to Gain" *(IHT, Aug. 4).*

There is a pattern here: a focus on what is perceived as the continuing economic downfall of the world outside the United States.

But European countries, especially those in the North, are in many ways successful and rich beyond America's dreams. They have achieved many things that America strives for, and from which lessons can be learned.

Aside from having education available to all, safe, clean city centers, good public transportation, in European countries such as the Netherlands, people work to live rather than live to work.

In the United States, the "overwork ethic" results in productivity. This is good for stock prices. But it is not good for people or for their health or for their children.

Why should productivity and profitability have to be the norm?

And why is it that America's interest in the outside world — particularly in Europe — seems to be mostly limited to celebrating and exaggerating economic woes?

ROBERT BRAGAR.
Amsterdam.

Regarding "Heading for the 24-Hour Business Day" (July 21):

The United States may be "miles ahead" in creating the 24-hour business day, but for some reason this doesn't seem like something to brag about. Might it not be conceivable that such a society — whose citizens are so overworked that they must buy toothpaste, plan holidays or organize church activities at 3 A.M. — has something to be ashamed of?

The man who studies time as an "economic resource" is typical of the obsessive striving of the modern American to maintain control over every aspect of life until quite the opposite happens, and he is eventually controlled by life.

In the gigantic, generic "superstores" in any U.S. city, the sight of solitary shoppers pulling loaded caddies down fluorescent-lit aisles at midnight borders on the tragic.

But shopping in a typical Italian or *French city* after work or during lunch hour is often a pleasurable, social experience that takes place at outdoor markets or small local shops.

Americans may soon find that even the wee hours of the morning are not enough to meet their ever increasing demands.

If this is "miles ahead," I don't mind staying behind.

ANTHONY CALABRIA.
Florence.

Bankers' Woes

Regarding "Hot U.S. Economy Jars Stock Market" and "Germans Talk Tough: A Rate Rise in Sight?" (Aug. 2):

The two front-page stories side by side illustrate well the topsy-turvy world of the central banker.

The U.S. dollar is strong, but the Federal Reserve is haunted by the specter of insufficient unemployment. As a safeguard against menacing prosperity, the Fed is considering raising interest rates.

In Germany, the Bundesbank's predicament is diametrically opposite. Unemployment is at a postwar record high — surely high enough to satisfy even the most demanding central banker — and inflation is low. Consequently, the Deutsche mark is weak. As this might entail higher prices, the Bundesbank is considering raising interest rates. Even if this doesn't kill off the ever present danger of recovery, it will have the virtue of at least slowing it down.

I am reminded of the 18th-century physician whose favorite remedy for all ills that beset humankind was to bleed the patient. If the patient was strong, he survived; the physician took the credit. If the patient wasn't strong enough, he died; the physician muttered inscrutably about "negative humors."

JOHN E. RAY.
Fontenay-Trésigny, France.

On Eastern Europe

Regarding "Amateur Czech Spies Finally Get Respect" (July 19):

The article on the CIA's recognition of East European operatives paints a picture of failed, amateurish operations performed out of youthful romanticism for "Western-style freedom." This portrayal is insulting to the common ideals of freedom, human rights and civil society shared by the political traditions of Eastern and Western Europe and North America.

I am particularly dismayed by the term "Western-style freedom." It implies that East European societies had the choice of some other kind of freedom, and that the common people could have embraced some other values than those of "Westernized" intellectuals.

Let's set the record straight: There are *no* "Western" and "Eastern" varieties of freedom.

The Communist regimes were imposed upon Eastern Europe. Informers for Western intelligence in Eastern Europe were primarily serving the interests of their own nations. In Eastern Europe, they should receive public appreciation.

East Europeans who collaborated with the CIA deserve acknowledgment first and foremost from the democratically elected governments of the countries whose integrity they defended, and only then from the United States.

PAL NYIRI.
Budapest.

For-Profit Hospitals

Regarding "For-Profit Hospitals Run Into Complication" (July 28):

The article said that in order to generate profits, investor-owned hospital chains were seeking "to provide shareholders with returns more common to makers of software or soda water."

How can a society allow profit to determine the quantity and quality of health care? The only appropriate health care is public, universal and comprehensive. "The pressure of Wall Street" has no place in the provision of public health.

BERTRAM A. WEINERT.
Nice.

A Questionable Term

Regarding "Take Chinese Chest-Beating on Taiwan With a Grain of Salt" (Opinion, July 14) by Jonathan Mirsky:

Mr. Mirsky cites President Jiang Zemin's call for a "final solution to the Taiwan question." The "final solution" is the translation of a Chinese term that could have been rendered as "to finally solve."

Put in an unfortunate context, "final solution" has profoundly negative meanings in English, which simply were not in the original Chinese text and a number of translations readily available here.

DANIEL TRETIAK.
Hong Kong.

A Refugee's Story

Hans E. Duldner *(Letters, July 9)* reminds "all those self-appointed critics of wartime Switzerland" of the Swiss who sheltered thousands of refugees "who made it across the border without a visa."

I was one of those refugees. But only because I was lucky and was not caught by Swiss border guards. What about the others who were not so lucky, and who were thrown back to the horrors of the concentration camps?

Compare neutral wartime Switzerland with wartime Sweden, which never expelled a single refugee who "made it across the border."

JESHA SHAPIR.
Tel Aviv.

Life Doesn't Prepare Families For Complications of Dying

By Ann Hood

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — On Easter weekend my father started to die. His doctors believed that he started much earlier.

His oncologist had told us in February that he wasn't going to make it.

His internist had told us he wouldn't live 24 hours from when he was rushed to the hospital in early January. His pulmonary specialist had said when his lung cancer was diagnosed in September that he had six months to live.

But for me, the turning point was Good Friday night, as I sat alone with him by

MEANWHILE

his hospital bed and watched him deteriorate, lose the ability to sit up, to speak coherently, to use a bedpan. The next morning, the rest of the family summoned, he was given the last rites.

When his pulmonary specialist finally arrived, my father's legs had gone blue and mottled. He could only moan through his oxygen mask.

The doctor summoned us into the "family room," the place where I had watched families like us enter hopeful and leave sobbing. Odd to call it the family room, like the place at home where we sat and played Monopoly together and read the Sunday paper.

"He has an infection," the doctor said carefully. He made deliberate eye contact with each of us as he spoke. "He's dying."

"Antibiotics won't help?" I said. The word infection brought me false relief. I *imagined the bottles of pink amoxicillin* bought to cure my children's infections.

"They might," the doctor said. "But in a few days or a few weeks he'll just get another infection."

"So what do we do?" one of us asked.

Now the doctor turned his gaze on my mother. "We can make him comfortable," he said.

"You want to kill him!" my mother shrieked.

"I'm not in the business of killing people," the doctor said. "I'm in the business of healing. And I cannot heal him."

Withholding antibiotics was a level of assisted suicide I had never considered. It seemed barbaric to let infections take over my father's body, especially after he had fought so long with rounds of chemotherapy and radiation.

It was those very treatments that had killed off his platelets, his ability to fight infections. Still, antibiotics had brought him around each time.

And they brought him back that weekend, too. The first thing he said to me when he regained consciousness on Easter morning was: "Make sure they keep giving me antibiotics. Even if they don't want to."

But we had already changed our order, from "put him on a respirator" to "DNR" — do not resuscitate.

My father had said to put him on a respirator so long as there was a one-in-a-million chance he would live. That day in the family room, we lost that one-in-a-million chance.

Once we made that decision, we were plagued with others. Did we want a feeding tube if it came to that? Did we want to withhold his insulin? His potassium? Would we agree to stop having his blood tested? Each decision brought my father closer to his inevitable death.

As much as we had read and heard about assisted suicide, we had all imagined it a one-point decision. Do not resuscitate.

But there were countless ways to accomplish the task. The hospital social worker visited every day to pressure us to move my father to a hospice. Nurses took us aside to feel us out, to urge us one step further.

The doctor decided I was the obstacle to letting my father die. He called me on the phone and explained what I already knew: It was hopeless.

But my father, who had heard us in the throes of our decision making that Saturday morning despite all of the medical staff's certainty that he was at death's door, had made me promise not to stop treatment.

On Easter night, when he would have been in the morgue had we heeded the doctor's advice, my father called my mother at home and talked to her at length — requesting special foods and making jokes. "I thought I was a goner for awhile there," he said, surprised not at being alive, but at having been so close to death.

I watched a TV movie with him that night, and told him what the doctors had been urging us to do.

"You won't let them stop helping me," he said confidently. He asked me to bring in my 3-year-old son for a visit.

I wish this story had a happy ending. That we fought to treat my father and we triumphed. But like all terminal illness, the ending is not happy, and the journey was wrought with indecision and ambiguity. I struggled not only with the fact that my father was certainly going to die soon, but also with the weight of the decisions thrust upon us.

Close friends and relatives who have *been spared so far did not want to talk to me*

The choices we will face will not be simply to 'make him comfortable.'

about what I was experiencing. They did not want to glimpse their own futures.

Two weeks after Easter, my father died. Over those two weeks he was sometimes alert and present; more often he slept or babbled. We spent that last weekend watching his breathing become slower and more labored. We watched his body turn blue from lack of oxygen, watched him take up to two minutes between breaths, each of us holding our breath until his next one came.

Slowly we agreed to stop the blood tests, the potassium, the insulin. We agreed to give him morphine in anticipation of his suffering, which had been minimal until then. Perhaps foolishly, we kept our promise: The IVs, antibiotics, fluids and nutrients did not stop.

That January night when he was first brought by ambulance to the hospital and we were told he wouldn't make it, I screamed, a loud wail of pain and anger.

"You can't do this," the pulmonary specialist told me, grabbing me by the arm. "If he makes it, this *will* happen again and again. You will hear these words again. You will see things get worse as time goes on. This is serious illness."

This is serious illness, and none of us can escape it. The choices we will face will not be easy, will not be simply to "make him comfortable."

Life is complicated; dying is no different.

The writer, whose most recent novel is "The Properties of Water," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

1997
Summits & Conferences

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW: LEISURE

Crocodiles Prove They Are Still Great Survivors

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

DARWIN, Australia — With its long, powerful jaws, bony armor and a muscular tail that can propel it for short, aquatic bursts to 50 miles (85 kilometers) an hour, the crocodile is among the world's great survivors.

Appearing on this planet before birds and mammals, and outliving dinosaurs, crocodiles have been around as predators, the fossil record shows, for at least 240 million years. Yet around the middle of this century they faced extinction, victims of another predator, Homo sapiens.

After years of intense commercial hunting, Australia banned crocodile hunting in 1971, and over the last quarter-century the population has bounced back remarkably, a testament both to enlightened wildlife management and the crocodiles' own survival skills. Surveys based on spotlight counts at night in their well-known habitats point to about 100,000 saltwater crocodiles in the country at large, up from 7,500 in the early 1970s.

"Their status has changed from rare to common animals," said Dr. Grahame Webb, a zoologist who has been studying saltwater crocodiles for 24 years and advises the government of the Northern Territory, where most of the animals live.

But he and other wildlife officials freely acknowledge a new set of problems: the greater frequency of crocodile attacks against humans; mounting livestock losses in areas where cattle and horses venture too close to the water, and rising demands from the public to reinstitute at least limited forms of the crocodile hunt.

Twenty-two species of crocodile are distributed among 100 equatorial and subtropical countries. They include the American alligator, South American caimans, Indian gharials, the Nile crocodile (a stalwart of Tarzan movies) and a host of slender-snouted freshwater varieties.

But the Australian saltwater or estuarine crocodile, known to zoologists as Crocodylus porosus, outstrips all others in size, making it the largest living reptile on Earth. Males sometimes reach 20 to 23 feet (6 to 7 meters) in length and weigh up to a ton. Females run half that length and weight.

Brock P. Kent/Animals Animals

Australia now has 100,000 crocodiles, up from 7,500 in the 1970s.

Australia is the southernmost extreme of these animals' range, which stretches from the east coast of India, across to the Philippines and Caroline Islands and down through Malaysia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. They can live in the sea, tidal rivers or completely freshwater rivers, swamps and billabongs.

In Australia, they exist not only in the sparsely settled Northern Territory but also in the far north of the Australian states of Queensland and Western Australia.

Grahame Webb

Many crocodile eggs are hatched at farms and wildlife centers.

CROCODILES are intimately involved with the culture and traditions of the Australian aborigines and figure prominently in aboriginal stories and myths and in ancient rock art. Some aborigines still eat the eggs and meat. Others refuse to kill them.

With so many more crocodiles around now, signs have proliferated warning of the dangers of swimming or wading in saltwater creeks, touring or fishing from open boats, gutting fish on boat ramps or camping near the water's edge.

One of the more sensational fatalities occurred 10 years ago on a concrete causeway over the East Alligator River, about 100 miles southeast of Darwin. A local guide, Terry McLoughlin, was pointing out crocodiles to tourists. As the tide rushed up, he slipped and fell. A crocodile bit his head, killing him almost instantly. Because aborigines consider the animal sacred, it still thrashes around in those waters today.

Of 31 recorded attacks since 1971, 18 have been fatal. Most are swimming accidents, although one man in 1993 was pulled out of a boat at night and killed.

Between 100 and 200 crocodiles have to be removed annually from Darwin Harbor. So far this year the count tops 60, said Bill Freeland, deputy director of the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. The "problem" animals are sent to farms, where they are used for breeding.

Both the farms and a plan to allow cattle ranchers to kill up to 400 crocodiles a year are signs of the recovery of crocodiles.

The farms, some open to the public, have been around since 1983. They now legitimately export about $2 million annually of crocodile meat and skins, and are supplied with eggs periodically collected from wild crocodile nests.

Not only do landowners now get an economic return for their crocodiles, but the tourist industry, promoting the region as "Crocodile Dundee country," increasingly exploits crocodiles to draw more visitors.

"Crocodiles have come to represent a commercial asset, which is the best way to assure their survival," said Charles Manolis, a zoologist who works with Dr. Webb.

Aspirin Turns 100

And Still More Uses Keep Turning Up

By Sally Squires
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Take two aspirin and call the doctor in the morning" may not have been such bad advice. On its 100th anniversary, that little white pill keeps on coming up with new uses.

Well beyond its traditional roles for killing pain, reducing fever and controlling inflammation, aspirin has proved to be a potent medication for a wide variety of ailments, from halting heart attacks to preventing strokes.

The National Library of Medicine has logged more than 23,000 scientific papers on aspirin, with 880 published this year alone on various aspects of its use. Aspirin can soothe migraine headaches, stop premature labor in some pregnant women and control lung inflammation caused by a common respiratory virus that is a major hazard for premature infants.

Aspirin is one of the most widely used medications in the world. Each year, 58 billion doses of aspirin are swallowed, sipped in fizzling concoctions or taken in suppositories, according to Bayer Co., one of the largest manufacturers. Americans pop 80 million aspirin tablets daily — 29 billion per year — a figure that works out to 117 aspirin tablets annually for every man, woman and child in the country, according to Joe Graedon, author of "The Aspirin Handbook."

Experts say aspirin consumption could rise even higher in its second century as researchers uncover new applications. The latest scientific findings suggest aspirin can help in preventing colon cancer and in treating Alzheimer's disease and other forms of senility. It might even play a role in preventing cataracts.

"It's mind-boggling how many new applications this simple drug has," said Paul Lietman, professor of pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions in Baltimore. "It seems that each year we hear of a new therapeutic application for the drug."

Acetyl salicylic acid is one of the original members of a group of more than four dozen chemical compounds called nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, which also includes ibuprofen. These drugs help to control fever, swelling and pain. How well they exert these effects — and with what number of complications — varies from drug to drug. But "aspirin is still the gold standard that all the others are compared to," said Dr. Lietman.

Researchers did not begin to understand how aspirin exerts its powerful effects until the 1970s, although there were many intriguing clues beforehand. Kidney researchers had found that low doses of aspirin blocked the production of uric acid in the kidneys. Pharmacologists had research proving that aspirin reduced pain by acting on tissues and nerves throughout the body instead of working like morphine on nerves in the brain that transmit pain signals.

Evidence also showed that aspirin lowered fever by affecting key centers in the hypothalamus rather than by affecting blood vessels throughout the body. In the blood, aspirin halted platelet function and blood-clot formation as well as causing salt and water retention. However, it also caused indigestion in some people and could produce nasal polyps.

But there was no common thread to explain these varied effects until the British pharmacologist John Vane wove them all together with the discovery that aspirin halts production of a potent group of chemicals in the body called prostaglandins.

"At long last, the salicylate story seemed to have found a beginning, middle and end," noted Gerald Weissman, a New York University rheumatologist, in a 1991 article on aspirin published in Scientific American.

Prostaglandins, which are synthesized from fatty acids, are manufactured in every cell of the body except red blood cells. They are key ingredients in a host of essential body reactions from muscle contraction to ovulation. But unlike other hormones such as insulin that are released from organs, prostaglandins are released when cells are injured or otherwise stimulated. They, in turn, can cause tissue damage. The discovery about prostaglandins Dr. Vane a Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1982 and led to an explosion of scientific research on aspirin.

BUT aspirin does have its dark side. High doses have been linked to gastrointestinal ulcers and bleeding, and many aspirin users consume it in high doses: 20 percent of the users consume 80 percent of the drug. In a study involving nearly 9,000 participants, Lee Simon, associate professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School, and his colleagues found that 1 to 2 percent of aspirin users experience the worst bleeding complications. "It's not an inconsequential problem," he said.

Aspirin use can also be a problem for about 10 percent of people who have asthma. Studies have found that in this group of asthmatics the drug can trigger attacks, may cause facial swelling and may produce polyps in the nasal passages.

The challenge for researchers is to develop preparations that retain aspirin's beneficial effects while decreasing its complications.

BOOKS

MY NAME ESCAPES ME: The Diary of a Retiring Actor

By Alec Guinness. 214 pages. $23.95. Viking.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

AS the agreeably self-mocking title of this book suggests, it is the diary of a man of advanced years who is all too aware of their cumulative effect on body and mind. "Dr. Alzheimer looks as if he may be extending a welcome to me," Sir Alec Guinness admits, and supplies the evidence: "Today I found myself making enticing cooing sounds to what I took to be a rather pale pigeon on the lawn outside my study. It turned out to be a knucklebone left by one of the dogs."

Ditto for his wife of nearly six decades, Merula: "Yesterday M and I caught ourselves horribly stooped, hobbling and shuffling about the place. Well, it was rather cold. We straightened ourselves and I suggested we should change our name to Mr. and Mrs. Doubled-Upp. Invitations could go out, 'Mr. & Mrs. Doubled-Upp have pleasure in inviting you to bend over a cup of Royal Blend tea.' Oh, how foolish can one get?"

Foolish, Sir Alec is not. Now in his early 80s, he responds to the inconveniences and occasional indignities of old age with humor and composure, relishing life even as he acknowledges that at least in some respects he cannot live it as fully as he once did. He reveals himself here — as he did more than a decade ago in his memoir, "Blessings in Disguise" — as a pleasure-loving if moderate man and as an accomplished, at times devilish, wit.

Sir Alec says he has kept a diary for three decades, "a small, strictly private, almost illegible series of daily jottings" not meant for public inspection. This one, by contrast, was written at the suggestion of his publisher and is therefore "rather different, being fuller, quirkier and more haphazard and, to my regret, unavoidably self-revealing (because) I have been unable to disguise my phobias, irritations, prejudices (though the latter are often short-lived) and my childishness and frivolity."

Sir Alec may regret this but the reader will not, and in any event the diaries are hardly so unbuttoned as he imagines them to be. This is not to say that they are without asperity: "Peter Cook's obituaries seemed to take up more press coverage than would the assassination of the entire royal family. I asked Alan Bennett if he could account for it. 'He was a journalist,' he said."

Nor is it to say that they are not at least mildly ribald: "In the evening to see 'Carrington' at the Curzon. Enjoyed it. The film a touch bitty perhaps, and even-paced and slowish. It got a move on when it came to the obligatory bonking, all of which was taken at the same heaving canter." Nor, for that matter, is it to say that they are without their moments of incorrectness: "In the evening to the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, to see an American play called 'Burning Blue.' Rather good and very well done. It is set aboard a fictional U.S. aircraft carrier and deals with tracking down the love that insists, these days, on speaking its name. But it wasn't shrill. All the actors were excellent, but I particularly liked Ian Fitzgibbon, who has a light and quirky touch, and the two girls, Katherine Hogarth and Helene Kvae. Some of the evening was too noisy for my taste, but when the decibels rose high they at least drowned out the heavy breathing in the audience of butch, leather-jacketed middle-aged men."

After a lifetime of acting, Sir Alec now stays on the other side of the footlights. From time to time he is sent a new play or film script, and some of these he reads with pleasure and interest, but "I'm past it all." This is much to his admirers' regret, but the explanation is simple and understandable. Acting is exhausting even for the young, and into the bargain Guinness's memory is not what it once was. Beyond that, his eyesight and hearing have declined, indeed in the course of these diaries he is fitted for hearing aids for both ears: "They have minute antennae, or so I supposed them to be, as if belonging to dwarf Martians, but they are really little lavatory chains to pull the things out. At the moment everything sounds brittle and metallic but I'm told I'll get used to that. To myself I sound like the Ghost of Hamlet senior doing his 'old mole' work in some vault."

In that passage as in innumerable others, Sir Alec reverts to Shakespeare instinctively, as a central, irreplaceable reference point. More famous as the ultimate character actor than as a Shakespearean, Sir Alec nonetheless has acted in a broad range of Shakespeare's plays and, like all the great actors of his day, places them at the center of his universe.

UPON signs of civilization's decay he is quick to comment. He rails against the whole range of silly, incomprehensible inventions the technological world has foisted upon us, though he most surely loves his CD player. He finds comfort in music, and in art as well; he is a prodigious museum-goer and gallery-hopper who is forever tempted by paintings, whether they are for sale or not.

But though he does more than his share of gallivanting, at heart Sir Alec is a homebody, always drawn back to "beloved wife, dear dogs, intelligent cat, outrageous rabbits, Himalayan molehills and the tumult of country noises." As old friends die off one by one — "My small world threatens to be underpopulated" — the importance of these quiet, private pleasures intensifies. One can only hope that he is granted many more years in which to enjoy them.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Progress on Organ Transplants

By Thomas H. Maugh II and Heather Knight
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — Two U.S. Navy researchers say they have devised a way to prevent the body from rejecting transplants without suppressing the whole immune system and leaving the recipient vulnerable to vulnerable to infections. Preliminary experiments on monkeys suggest that the treatment could also free organ recipients from the need to take anti-rejection drugs for the rest of their lives, thereby greatly reducing the cost and the complications of transplants, the researchers said.

Lieutenant Commander Allan Kirk and Captain David Harlan of the Naval Medical Research Institute reported at a news conference here that they used synthetically created antibodies to deactivate immune cells that would normally trigger rejection of foreign organs. A monthlong treatment with the antibodies also prevented the body from recognizing the donor organs as foreign when treatment was stopped, they said.

Two monkeys treated in this fashion after receiving grossly mismatched kidneys have survived for more than 150 days with no further treatment and no signs of rejection, they report in the current Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The two navy doctors, who hope to begin trials in humans within a year, say the new drugs could be in routine clinical use within five years. "There is no doubt that this works," Dr. Kirk said. "But we have to see how they would interact with other drugs that would be used in transplants in humans."

"This is quite an exciting finding" and "a very promising start" toward work in humans, said Dr. Hans Sollinger, a transplant surgeon at the University of Wisconsin Medical Center who was not involved in the research.

Currently, donated organs have to be closely matched to the recipient immunologically so that they are not immediately rejected. Even then, patients must receive expensive anti-rejection drugs for the rest of their lives.

Those drugs suppress the entire immune system, leaving the patient susceptible to viral and bacterial infections. The drugs themselves also produce complications.

AT least in part because of problems involving compatibility of donor organs, nearly 4,000 Americans died in 1996 while awaiting transplants, according to the United Network for Organ Sharing. An estimated 50,000 are on waiting lists.

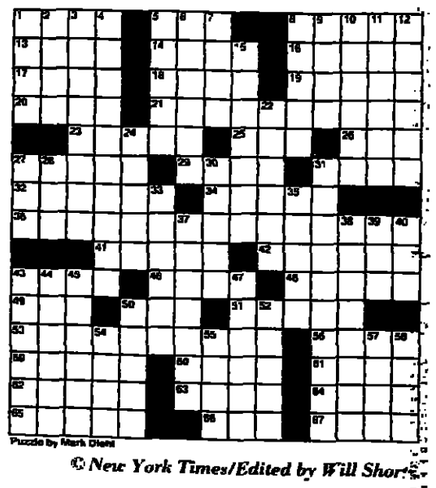
The navy study involved a dozen monkeys and was aided by a University of Wisconsin physician, Dr. Stuart J. Knechtle, who transplanted grossly mismatched kidneys into all of the animals. After the transplants, four received no treatment, and rejected the kidneys in five to seven days. Six received one or both of the two new compounds for a short term. All eventually rejected the organs.

But the final two received a 28-day course of therapy — and never rejected the organs.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Memorable lines
5 —— de mer
8 Whoop
13 Sports org. based in Boulder, Colo.
14 Rock singer Carmen
16 City on the Swan river
17 "Whoops!"
18 Succotash ingredient
19 Dentist's prefix
20 Org. with a secretary general
21 Jellystone Park denizen
23 Lively dances
25 Popular middle name
26 Econ. stat
27 Taps producer
29 Old-time actress —— May Oliver
31 Fill
32 Brief outline
34 Nobleman
35 Quite limber
41 Wee hour
42 Best-selling picture book of the 70's
43 "Excuse me"
46 "Oh, bother!"
48 Cone-shaped heaters
49 Computer acronym
50 Cardinal insignia
51 Bar offering
53 Sign of affection
56 —— Office
59 Long Island town, site of the Brookhaven Laboratory
60 Dickens's Mr. Pecksniff
61 Mrs. Charles Chaplin
62 Actress Verdugo
63 Return mailer: Abbr.
64 Yorick's skull, for one
65 Prank starter
66 —— Royal Majesty
67 Thrill

DOWN
1 Physics particle
2 Dept. of Labor division
3 Aim, e.g.
4 Test site
5 Toast at mealtime
6 Melodic
7 It can move a star
8 It can create a stir
9 Rosemary, for one
10 Loser to Chamorro in 1990
11 World leader, 1961-71
12 Football Hall-of-Famer Jim
15 Poolside sights
22 Painting the town red
24 Scout's work
27 Pastoral sound
28 Periods of mania
30 Pulitzer category
31 Vie against Shaq
33 Familiar with
36 Infamous 1972 hurricane
37 Like some seals
38 Not a picky eater
39 —— green
40 Twisted path
43 Contended
44 Big buildup
45 Ham
47 Pesky fly
50 Item on a sub
52 Program offeror
54 Last word before the gavel hits
56 "——, right"
57 Shortly
58 Columbo's employer, for short



Puzzle by Mark Diehl

© New York Times/Edited by Will Short

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 6

G	R	A	S	P		A	D	Z		A	R	F	S
T	E	N	T	H		L	A	I	R	O	L	R	E
E	M	E	R	Y		A	R	N	E	O	V	E	N
		W	A	L	K	I	N	G	P	A	P	E	R	S
			P	L	O			E	N	T	R	E	E
J	U	M	P	I	N	G	B	E	A	N	S			
A	R	I	E	S		L	O	L	L	S		D	A	D
K	I	N	D		C	E	N	T	S		Q	U	A	Y
E	S	T		C	A	N	D	O		S	U	C	R	E
		R	U	N	N	I	N	G	W	A	T	E	R	
A	S	S	I	S	T			M	O	I				
S	T	E	P	P	I	N	G	S	T	O	N	E		
C	A	T	S		N	E	A	T		S	T	R	O	M
A	S	T	A		A	X	L	E		I	L	I	A	D
P	H	E	W			T	A	M		E	Y	E	R	S

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TWO big teams suffered defeat by small margins at the American Contract Bridge League's Summer Nationals in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In the second round of the Spingold Knockout Team Championship, a little-known foursome from the Washington area scored a stunning upset. Robert Klein, David Ruderman, and a married couple, Donna Rogall and John Adams, held on to win by 2 imps after an early lead of 62 had been whittled away. Their victims were the fourth-seeded team of Richard Schwartz, Mark Lair, Paul Soloway, Bob Goldman, Chip Martel and Lew Stansby, all of whom have won major titles in the last six months. The last four are reigning or former world champions.

In the Women's Knockout Team, the top-seeded squad, Pam Wittes, Jo Ann Sprung, Joann Glasson, Judy Wadas, Sue Weinstein and Cheri Bjerkan, lost by 9 imps. The winners were Lynne Schaefer, Martha Katz, Ellen Siebert, Peggy Kaplan, Linda Gordon and Leslie Paryzer.

In both events, all the other favored teams survived.

Adams and Rogall, East-West on the diagramed deal, have a reputation as giant killers. Three years ago, on a similar occasion, they eliminated a team including Soloway and Goldman by an equally slim margin.

The double of one no-trump by Adams showed a club suit, and his partner was happy to pass for penalties. One no-trump doubled would probably have failed by two tricks, but North went from the frying pan into the fire. He hoped to find a safe home in a red suit, but when the doubling ended his partner was in two spades doubled.

West led the club ace and shifted to a diamond. South misguessed by playing the king from dummy, and the defense took the ace, the queen and a diamond ruff. East played two club winners, on which his partner threw hearts, and dummy ruffed.

The heart ace was cashed and a diamond was ruffed. The club ten was led, and ruffed low by West. Dummy overruffed with the nine, but West's trumps took three of the last four tricks for a penalty of 800. In the replay, East-West failed in three hearts, and Adams and his teammates gained 14 imps.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q 9 5
♡ A K J 2
◇ K J 6 4
♣ J 2

WEST
♠ A J 8 6 4
♡ 10 8 5
◇ Q 9 8 7
♣ A

EAST
♠ 10
♡ Q 9 7 3
◇ A 10
♣ K Q 9 8 7 2

SOUTH
♠ K 7 3 2
♡ 6 4
◇ 5 3 2
♣ 10 6 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Redbl.	Pass	2 ♣	Dbl.
2 ◇	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
2 ♡	Dbl.	2 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club ace.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1997
PAGE 11

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Czech City Clears Mud And Hopes

Otrokovice's Factories Reflect a Wide Crisis

By Peter S. Green
International Herald Tribune

OTROKOVICE, Czech Republic — Four weeks ago, this small industrial city on the banks of the Morava and Drevnice rivers was the prosperous home of 20,000 people, many employed in tire and shoe-parts factories.

But after a month of floods that submerged large swathes of Poland, Eastern Germany and the Czech Republic, killing more than 100 people and causing billions of dollars of damage, the main occupation in Otrokovice is cleaning up.

The flooding here was among the worst in Central Europe, reaching nearly 4 meters (13 feet) in some parts of town.

After a moving wall of water a meter high covered it in only a few hours, the city became a lake, with some neighborhoods submerged for nearly two weeks.

More than 6,500 people had to leave their homes and about 150 businesses employing 2,500 people were destroyed or severely damaged.

All day, dump trucks loaded with water-logged furniture roar through the town, soldiers and fire fighters help residents clear their cellars and the odor of river mud hangs over neighborhoods.

Otrokovice is hardly an isolated case. Throughout the region, especially in the Czech Republic, the ebbing waters of this disaster are leaving behind a catastrophe, with some factories unlikely ever to reopen.

Ironically, some say, this will accelerate economic restructuring, as the weakest of the submerged companies will be unable to resume production.

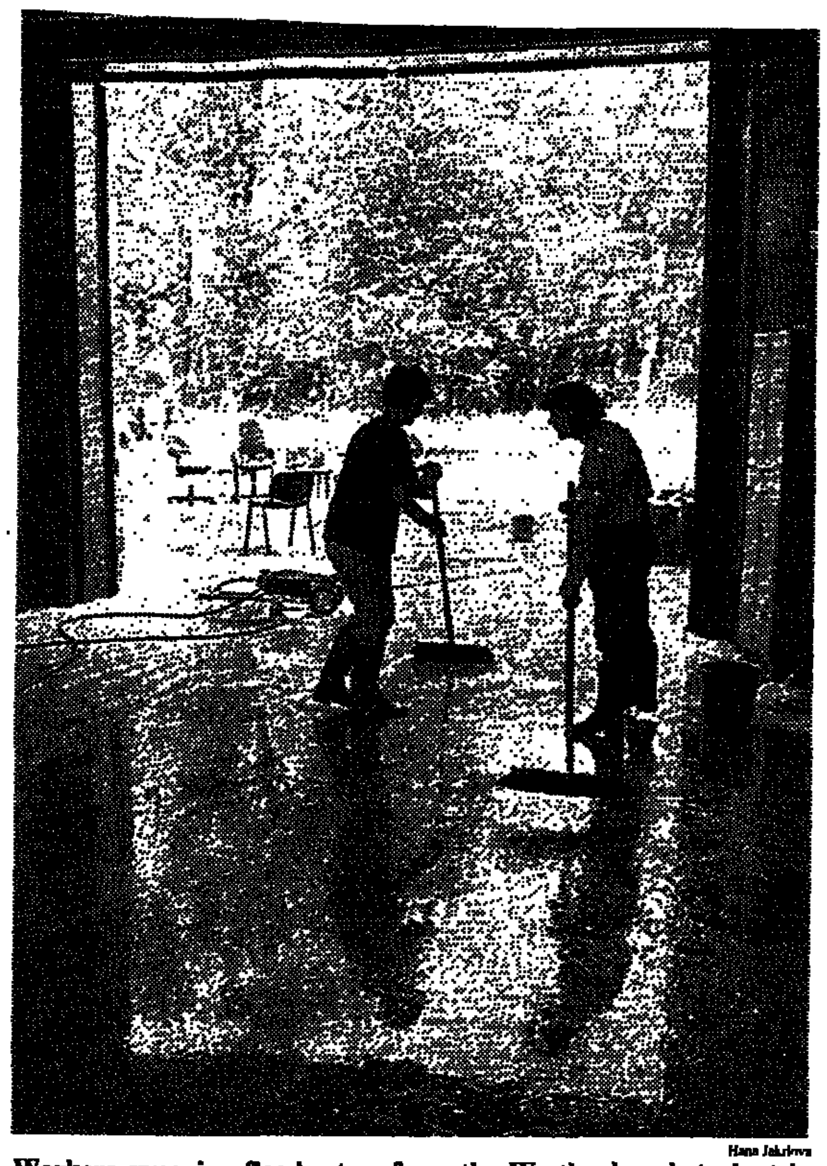
Across the flooded regions of Poland and the Czech Republic, the damage is still being counted, but insurers say the it could hit $10 billion, and only a tenth of that is insured.

With about a quarter of the Czech Republic underwater, economists predicted that the flood could knock economic growth this year to zero from previous forecasts of 1 percent to 2 percent.

Growth in Poland is expected to fall far less, to 5.5 percent from 5.7 percent, according to estimates from ING Barings, because only about 1 percent of the country was flooded.

Damaged property alone could amount to $2 billion to $3 billion in Poland, said Krzysztof Rybinski at ING Barings in Warsaw. Damaged property and other losses in the Czech Republic could total $1.4 billion to $2.8 billion, according to the environment minister, Jiri Skalicky, who heads the task force dealing with the floods.

In the Czech Republic, damaged roads and rail lines affected companies far from the flood. Skoda Automobilova A.S., the carmaker that is the country's largest exporter, had to interrupt production for three days because of minor flooding and disrupted



Hans Jakdova

Workers sweeping floodwaters from the Westland gasket plant in Otrokovice, one of the sites striving to recover in the Czech Republic.

See DAMAGE, Page 15

Hilton Sweetens Its Bid for ITT

Battling a Strong Defense, Hotel Company Stays in the Game

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Hilton Hotels Corp. tried Wednesday to restart its stalled campaign to buy ITT Corp., which owns the Sheraton Hotel chain and Caesars World casinos, by raising its hostile offer to $70 a share in cash and stock from $55.

The bid amounts to $11.5 billion, including the assumption of $3.2 billion of ITT debt. ITT tried to thwart Hilton's earlier offer, valued at $10.5 billion, by breaking itself into three companies and buying back $2.1 billion of its stock.

The new offer matches the price ITT said it would pay to buy back about a quarter of its own stock.

"I hope that you will agree, in light of our revised offer, that the time has come for us to reach a prompt agreement to expedite this transaction," Stephen Bollenbach, Hilton's chief executive, said in a letter to ITT's directors.

ITT said its board would consider the latest offer.

"We've told our clients this is clearly the eighth or ninth inning of what has been a long game," said Jason Adar, an analyst at Bear, Stearns & Co. "But we're also telling them we're closer to the end than we were a few days ago."

Hilton said it could afford the higher price because it anticipated cost savings of more than $100 million a year from combining the companies. It also said the purchase would not dilute earnings.

"It doesn't look like they're overpaying," Mr. Adar said. "It looks like they're offering full value."

Arthur Adler, a lodging analyst for Coopers & Lybrand, also said he thought Hilton would find ways to cut costs. "On top of that, they can always spin off the businesses they don't need or want," he said.

ITT last month announced a plan to split itself into a hotel and casino unit, a telephone-directory publishing business, and an operator of technical schools.

When news of ITT's break-up plan sent its stock soaring 7 percent, many predicted Hilton would just let its $55-a-share offer expire. Mr. Bollenbach said at the time that ITT's stock had risen so high that it did not make sense for Hilton to try to raise its bid. He said the company would seek to block ITT's defense through the courts.

ITT's stock has since dropped amid doubts about the outlook for its gambling business.

Hilton's first offer was greeted unenthusiastically by ITT shareholders. As of late June, about 1 percent of ITT's shares outstanding had been tendered to Hilton, according to court documents.

ITT shares rose $1.8125 to close at $64.75, while Hilton's stock fell $1.875 to $30.875.

To fight Hilton, ITT has sold some prize assets. For example, the company agreed last week to sell half of its Las Vegas Desert Inn casino and some adjoining land to the financier Marvin Davis for $200 million in cash and assumed debt.

Earlier, ITT sold its half-interest in Madison Square Garden, the New York sports arena, for $650 million and a stake in a New York television station for $128.8 million. ITT raised an additional $840 million by selling 7.5 million shares in the French telecommunications company Alcatel Alsthom SA.

What Hilton most wants is the about 70 upscale hotels that ITT owns or leases. Demand for these hotels is so high that owners can raise room rates to generate more profit without adding overhead.

Rand Araskog, ITT's chief executive, has fended off hostile offers for his company before, and many forecast he would gain the upper hand this time. Now, ITT's board may have no choice but to relent, analysts said.

"The board is loyal to management, but at some point when the numbers become attractive to shareholders, the board has to respond to that," Mr. Adler said. *(AP, Bloomberg, NYT)*

U.S. Warning for Japan and China

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials gave trade warnings to China and Japan on Wednesday, saying they would wait until Beijing opened its markets before allowing it into the World Trade Organization and telling Tokyo its current-account surplus was an irritant.

Charlene Barshefsky, the United States' trade representative, stressed the automotive industry as she warned that Japanese companies should not "export their way out of their current economic situation."

The Japanese economy is suffering from weak consumer spending, limiting appetites for foreign cars, analysts said. They added that the Big Three U.S. automakers seemed to be putting pressure on Washington to limit the growth of Japanese car sales in the United States.

"Vehicle sales into Japan are down very sharply, exacerbating the trends we already see in their surplus," Ms. Barshefsky said. The United States would raise these concerns with Japan in consultations over a 1995 agreement between the countries on automobiles, she said. The consultations she referred to were scheduled for September, the analysts said.

Automobile importers said their sales in Japan fell for the fourth consecutive month in July. Imports into Japan totaled 31,354 vehicles for the month, down 25.6 percent from July 1996, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said. Excluding vehicles made by Japanese carmakers overseas, sales fell 18 percent, to 27,573 units, and sales of U.S.-made cars dropped 34 percent, to 10,269.

Increased taxes, a strong dollar and stiff competition have eroded foreign exporters' market share even as Japanese automakers have steadily increased their overseas sales. Foreign automakers now hold just over 7 percent of the Japanese market, down from a peak of almost 9 percent at the end of last year.

Cars are not the only area in which Japan has a growing trade advantage. Japan said Wednesday that its trade surplus rose 126.4 percent in the first 20 days of July from a year earlier, to 480.569 billion yen ($4.05 billion), because of increased automobile and electronics exports to Europe and the United States.

Taro Aso, director-general of Japan's economic planning agency, who is currently visiting the United States, asked American officials for "understanding." He said Japan's trade surplus would continue to rise in part because of weak consumer spending at home caused by a sales tax increase, but that it would decline in the long run.

In Tokyo, however, Lawrence Greenwood, economic minister-counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, said the United States had believed Japan's current account surplus would continue to rise into next year and that it would be "a matter of concern." If the numbers worsen, he said, "and we fear they may, that creates an environment in which trade and market access problems" could become "serious irritants between our two countries and trade problems are more likely to explode."

In her speech in Washington, Ms. Barshefsky was frosty toward China. Beijing, she said, needed to make a "very, very good" offer on market access before its application for membership in the WTO could be approved. The United States can effectively block China from joining the trade group.

Ms. Barshefsky added that there was "no time-frame test" as to when China should be accepted into the WTO.

Ms. Barshefsky said that in recent negotiations in Geneva, progress had been made in a few areas. But China had failed to make a comprehensive offer, "which was disappointing," she said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Austerity Plan Puts Thais on Alert

Despite Government Guarantees, Some Prefer to Keep Money at Home

By Thomas Crampton
Special to the Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Thai officials were busy assuring depositors on Wednesday that their money would be perfectly safe in the country's commercial banks and finance companies.

But in the narrow alleyways of Bangkok's bustling Chinatown, many people were withdrawing money from their accounts, snapping up dry goods, and paying visits to their local temples following the country's agreement to shut 42 finance companies and raise the country's value-added tax.

Those moves and other austerity measures will allow Thailand to qualify for at least $10 billion in aid from the International Monetary Fund, plus additional assistance from other countries as Bangkok seeks to solve a financial crisis that came after a decade of frenetic growth fueled by overseas borrowing.

Finance Minister Thanong Bidaya and the central bank governor called a press conference to reassure depositors. "The government will guarantee all depositors and creditors without condition," Mr. Thanong said.

Olarn Chaiprawat, president of Siam Commercial Bank and head of the Thai Bankers Association, said, "These assurances should be enough to stop people from worrying too much about their money."

Not everyone agreed.

"I am not sure if what happened yesterday is good, but I do know the price of bus tickets, electricity and VAT will go up next week," Sombat Jirathienprit, a lottery salesman, said sitting beside his tin cart at his habitual street corner in Bangkok's Chinatown.

In much of Southeast Asia, networks of ethnic Chinese have been a key element in the region's fast economic growth. On Wednesday, Suwit Chaisarn, a medicine seller, was trying to persuade his neighbors in Chinatown to remain calm.

Mr. Suwit, who manages a shop that sells strength-giving traditional medicine made from fish guts and bird nests, spent the day sipping tea and doling out advice to worried acquaintances who dropped by or called him on one of his two telephones.

"Don't panic," Mr. Suwit told one friend who was planning to withdraw money from a commercial bank. His advice echoed comments made by the finance minister earlier in the day: "If everyone thinks like this the whole system will collapse."

His friend turned down the advice, preferring to keep his money at home rather than in the bank. "I don't believe the Finance Ministry, I don't believe the Bank of Thailand and I don't believe the finance companies. Last month they said 16 finance companies were bad, now it is 42. What is it going to be tomorrow?"

Mr. Suwit shrugged and pointed toward the door. "I did convince that old woman to keep 2 million baht in the bank," he said.

While some may have taken money out, there were no lines of angry depositors demanding money at banks and finance companies still operating in Chinatown. This was not, however, a vote of confidence for the government.

"IMA, IMF or whatever. I don't know if it will help, but how could the government let the economy keep getting worse for two years?" said Kitti Chaicharoen, a shop manager who sells cashew nuts and dried mushrooms.

News of the increase in the value-added tax was a windfall to some store owners. "So many people are buying our stocks that we only sell to old customers and in small amounts," Vipawadi Limprana, whose family runs a dry goods shop, said. "We need to keep good relations, even if the economy goes bad."

Miss Vipawadi, 30, said the government announcement caused more panic among friends her age than their parents.

"When we grew up, the economy was good and we could buy things. Now my friends stay at home and do less leisure time shopping."

Miss Vipawadi said none of her friends had money in the finance companies shut down on Tuesday, but that they had all quit playing the stock market.

"Chinese people are conservative with their money," she said. "It would never be put in a small finance company."

Around the corner in the incense-filled Neng Noi Yee temple, a monk wearing saffron robes said that since the economy soured last year many more people had come to make offerings and venerate images of Buddha.

See IMF, Page 15

Dollar: Bonn Sees No Need to Intervene

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar continued its climb against the Deutsche mark Wednesday after the German government said there was no need for intervention in the markets to contain its rise.

Peter Hausmann, a government spokesman, said Wednesday that the dollar's rise had been partly a result of speculation and that Bonn stood by a statement made at a ministerial meeting July 16 that the dollar-mark rate should not be given undue importance.

"The dollar's recent strength is due to strong speculative impulses," Mr. Hausmann said at a news conference. "The government sees no reason to change its stance."

No sign of central bank intervention has been seen from Germany or elsewhere despite an upswing that at one point took the dollar past 1.89 Deutsche marks, its highest level since 1989.

Meanwhile, Fred Bergsten, a U.S. economist, warned that the dollar could fall sharply when long-term economic fundamentals began dictating the direction of the currency.

"When the churn comes, it will probably be pretty sharp," Mr. Bergsten, director of the Washington-based Institute for International Economics, said while attending an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum conference in Singapore.

He said it was difficult to predict when the dollar would start tumbling.

While Germany's finance minister, Theo Waigel, and the Bundesbank's president, Hans Tietmeyer, have in recent weeks said they were unhappy with the dollar's gains, the Bundesbank has done no more than indicate it could begin to nudge market interest rates higher.

But traders and analysts say that would not be enough to keep the mark from falling against the dollar. While worries about European monetary union are hobbling the mark, the dollar is gaining because of the strong U.S. economy and expectations of a possible increase in U.S. interest rates, they said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's cabinet has not held any special discussions on the subject of the dollar's value against the mark recently, Mr. Hausmann, the government spokesman, said.

A Finance Ministry spokeswoman said little had changed since the February meeting in Berlin of finance ministers from the Group of Seven major industrialized nations.

At that meeting, when the dollar had rebounded to about 1.65 DM from 1.35 DM two years ago, the ministers said the correction of the dollar's previous weakness was largely complete and that the dollar's value should reflect economic fundamentals.

The ministers never mentioned particular measures or dollar levels, the spokeswoman said.

Last month, Mr. Waigel and Mr. Tietmeyer said they thought the dollar's rise had been overdone when it topped 1.80 DM. In late trading Wednesday, the dollar rose to 1.8820 DM from 1.8797 DM the day before.

Mr. Waigel hinted at the time that there could be G-7 central bank inter-

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Aug. 6

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	2.1125	3.383	1.1264	0.3337	0.1149*	—	5.4545*	1.3805	1.775*	1.5265	1.3325*
Brussels				Not Available							
Frankfurt	1.8873	3.0167	—	0.2962	0.1027*	0.8879	6.343*	1.2288	1.5808*	1.3659	1.1837*
London (a)	1.6811	—	3.0012	10.131	2,941.861	3.3808	61.9786	2.4477	190.3708	2.2957	253.8304
Madrid	159.409	254.672	84.5005	25.031	8.637*	75.027	4.0924	103.856	133.419*	115.5415	
Milan	1,840.95	2,948.80	978.40	289.83	—	868.73	47.439	1,201.40	15.455	1,337.80	11.585
New York (b)	—	1.6822a	1.882	6.3505	1,841.00	2.1196	38.87	1.5325	118.70	1.3824	159.48
Paris	6.3685	10.175	2.3759	—	0.3451*	2.9974	0.1635	4.1492	5.3502*	4.6039	3.9965*
Tokyo	119.50	194.04	63.50	18.84	6.651	56.46	3.0799	77.91	—	86.53	0.7521
Toronto	1.3873	2.2717	0.7369	0.2184	0.0754*	0.6544	0.357*	0.9051	1.1686*	—	0.877*
Zurich	1.5388	2.4513	0.8154	0.2416	0.0832*	0.7242	3.9479*	—	1.2851*	1.1664	0.9653*
1 ECU	1.0492	0.6567	1.9793	6.6818	1,936.54	2.2292	40.869	1.6184	125.359	1.4514	167.281
1 SDR	1.3478	0.8278	2.5339	8.547	2,476.67	2.8511	52.8382	2.0672	159.511	1.8616	214.016

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York rates at 4 P.M. and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9999	Greek drac.	294.43	Mex. peso	7.798	S. Afr. rand	4.6745
Australian $	1.3609	Hong Kong $	7.7409	N. Zealand $	1.5404	S. Kor. won	893.60
Austrian sch.	13.269	Hung. forint	199.22	Norw. krone	7.7313	Swed. krona	8.0848
Brazil real	1.084	Indian rupee	35.69	Phil. peso	28.45	Taiwan $	28.66
Chinese yuan	8.3203	Indo. rupiah	2605.00	Polish zloty	3.48	Thai baht	31.35
Czech koruna	34.89	Irish £	0.7022	Port. escudo	190.86	Turkish lira	162150.
Danish krone	7.1771	Israeli shek.	3.549	Russ ruble	5804.50	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3938	Kuw dinar	0.305	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	494.50
Fin. markka	5.6145	Malay. ring.	2.639	Sing. $	1.472		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5940	1.5921	1.5900	Japanese yen	118.96	118.46	117.90
Canadian dollar	1.3805	1.3783	1.3761	Swiss franc	1.5282	1.5229	1.5173
Deutsche mark	1.8821	1.8784	1.8744				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

Libid-Libor Rates

Aug. 6

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 9/16 - 5 5/8	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	6 31/32 - 7 1/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	7/16 - 9/16	4 7/16 - 4 5/8
3-month	5 5/8 - 5 11/16	3 3/16 - 3 1/4	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	7 1/16 - 7 3/16	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	1/2 - 5/8	4 3/8 - 4 7/16
6-month	5 23/32 - 5 27/32	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1 1/2 - 1 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 3/8	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	9/16 - 11/16	4 7/16 - 4 1/2
1-year	5 7/8 - 6	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	1 1/2 - 1 3/4	7 9/16 - 7 11/16	3 3/4 - 3 7/8	5/8 - 3/4	4 7/16 - 4 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 9/16	5 9/16
90-day CDs dealers	5.61	5.61
180-day CP dealers	5.52	5.50
3 month Treasury bill	5.15	5.15
1-year Treasury bill	5.23	5.24
2-year Treasury bill	5.90	5.90
5-year Treasury note	6.10	6.12
7-year Treasury note	6.15	6.18
10-year Treasury note	6.21	6.23
30-year Treasury bond	6.48	6.49
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	5.12	5.12
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.43	0.44
1-month interbank	0.51	0.52
3-month interbank	0.59	0.59
6-month interbank	0.61	0.61
10-year Govt bond	2.40	2.36
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.12	3.12
1-month interbank	3.16	3.16
3-month interbank	3.26	3.26
6-month interbank	3.36	3.36
10-year Bond	5.94	5.99
Britain		
Bank base rate	6 3/4	6 3/4
Call money	6 3/4	6 9/16
1-month interbank	6 13/16	6 13/16
3-month interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
6-month interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
10-year Gilt	7.05	7.09
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 5/16	3 5/16
1-month interbank	3 1/4	3 1/4
3-month interbank	3 3/8	3 3/8
6-month interbank	3 1/2	3 1/2
10-year OAT	5.75	5.75

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	318.75	318.94	—1.06
London	318.75	319.35	—4.20
New York	324.50	322.70	—2.00

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

Clinton Picks Black Lawyer To Head FCC

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Wednesday he would name the Federal Communications Commission's chief lawyer to head the agency.

He said the commission's general counsel, Bill Kennard, a Democrat, would replace the current chairman, Reed Hundt, who has said he intends to step down as soon as a successor is confirmed.

Mr. Kennard, 40, would be the first black to head the commission, a five-member board that he joined in May.

But despite support from telecommunications industry organizations, public-interest groups and some minority groups, his confirmation proceedings could be rocky. Mr. Kennard faces opposition from the Congressional Black Causus which is pushing another candidate and from Senator Jesse Helms.

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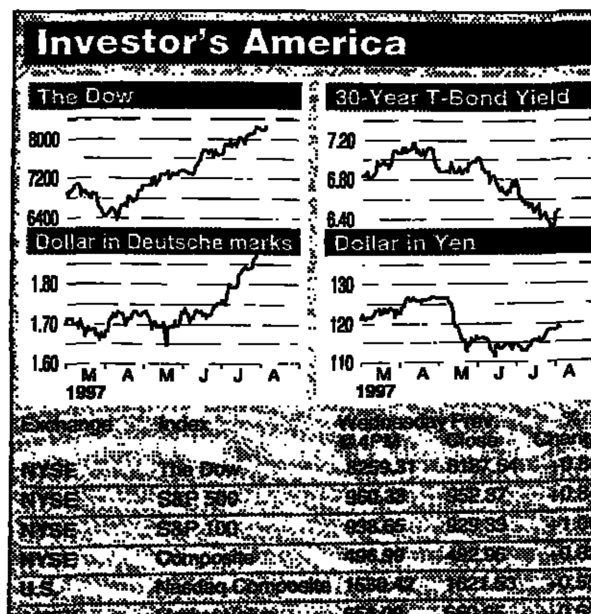
Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Wednesday 4 P.M.	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	8259.31	8187.54	[illegible]
NYSE	S&P 500	960.33	952.37	+0.84
NYSE	S&P 100	938.65	929.89	[illegible]
NYSE	Composite	496.86	492.56	[illegible]
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1630.42	1621.53	+0.55
AMEX	Market Value	654.09	650.65	[illegible]
Toronto	TSE Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
São Paulo	Bovespa	12414.28	12005.13	[illegible]
Mexico City	Bolsa	5211.39	5164.29	+0.90
Buenos Aires	Merval	854.03	838.04	+1.91
Santiago	IPSA General	5788.95	5802.41	-0.23
Caracas	Capital General	9454.25	[illegible]	+1.65

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

A New MGM Release: Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTA MONICA, California — Lacking major films to bring in money, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. is turning to the public.

MGM announced plans Tuesday for an initial public stock offering to help it extend its legacy as one of Hollywood's oldest and most enduring film studios.

MGM did not disclose the number of shares it planned to offer, nor did it name an underwriter. But it said it expected to register for the sale with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as soon as possible.

The offering was widely rumored to be in the $250 million range, representing a 12 percent stake in the company.

MGM, formed in 1924, has produced classic movies such as "Gone With the Wind" and "The Wizard of Oz." Recent hits include "The Birdcage" and the James Bond thriller "Goldeneye."

In the early 1990s, the studio fell on hard times under the ownership of the Italian financier, Giancarlo Parretti, and was eventually taken over by the French bank Credit Lyonnais SA.

In October, a partnership between Tracinda Corp., controlled by the billionaire investor Kirk Kerkorian, and Seven Network Ltd. of Australia acquired MGM for $1.3 billion.

In early July, the new owners completed a $573 million acquisition of Orion Corp. and Goldwyn Entertainment Co., adding to MGM's large film library and its slate of movies in production.

But MGM is short on cash. "They've had a large hole in their release schedule and having a large hole in your release schedule doesn't stop you from having to pay salaries," said David Davis, an analyst with the brokerage Houlihan, Lokey, Howard & Zukin. "It stopped the momentum of a company that was on a nice streak of successful films." The stock offering will be an important step toward restoring MGM's vitality, said Arthur Rockwell, a film-industry analyst for Yaeger Capital Markets in Los Angeles.

"You've got good management, good assets and good backing," he said. "This is not your little independent movie company going public. I just don't see them having trouble raising the money."

The timing of MGM's IPO comes while the stock market is surging and the studio has two upcoming films expected to do well: "Red Corner," a thriller starring Richard Gere set for release in November, and "Tomorrow Never Dies," the latest James Bond film, slated for December.

Major studios generally try to release a dozen or so films a year, which can cost up to $1 billion when production costs, marketing and other expenses are tallied.

(AP, Reuters)

Stocks Post a Record Amid Profit Optimism

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose to another record Wednesday on optimism for growing corporate profits amid a healthy economy.

"The U.S. economy is in remarkable shape, and the news just gets better every day," said Michelle Clayman, general partner at New Amsterdam Partners LP.

"We have good economic growth, low inflation and earnings which exceed people's expectations."

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 71.77 points to close at 8,259.31. Its previous record close was 8,254.89, set July 30.

The Nasdaq Composite Index rose 8.83 points to 1,630.36. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index gained 7.95 to 960.32.

Bonds rose for the first time in four days after the Treasury sold $12 billion of 10-year notes and a Federal Reserve report suggested the economy was growing with little inflation.

The Treasury's sale was the second part of the government's three-part, $38 billion quarterly debt auctions. The government will sell $10 billion of 30-year bonds Thursday.

"We are two-thirds of the way through, and people already are breathing a sigh of relief," said Ben Mayer, a manager at AMR Investments in Fort Worth, Texas.

The 30-year Treasury bond rose 5/32, to 101 30/32, pushing the yield down one basis point, to 6.48 percent. The Fed said the economy was expanding at a moderate pace with stable prices. The central bank's so-called beige book, a periodic survey of economic conditions, will serve as a centerpiece for discussion when policymakers meet Aug. 19.

"It's obviously beige book" that gave bonds a late boost, said Marco Frustaci, a government bond trader at Daiwa Securities America Inc. "There was a lot of anxiety going into it that it would show some pricing pressure."

Investors read the report for more clues to whether the Fed needed to raise interest rates before the end of the year to cool the economy and limit inflation, which erodes bonds' value over time.

U.S. STOCKS

"It just doesn't seem that the Fed needs to tighten to fight inflation quite yet," said Denny Niedringhaus of Southwest Bank of St. Louis in Clayton, Missouri.

Bank stocks advanced after Arthur Soter, an analyst at Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover & Co., raised his 12-month price target for Citicorp, BankAmerica and Chase Manhattan. Citicorp, Chase and BankAmerica climbed.

Apple Computer, the most active issue in U.S. markets, soared after Microsoft bought a $150 million stake in the computer maker.

IBM rose 1⅜ to 107⅞.

"There's so much power in the technology group that it has overpowered all forces of reason," said Edward Laux of ABN-AMRO Chicago Corp. "Technology is lifting all the ships."

La-Z-Boy declined after the furniture company said net income for its first quarter, which ended July 26, fell to 10 cents a share from 25 cents a share a year earlier.

Ingersoll-Rand edged down 5/16 to 65 9/16 after its board approved a 3-for-2 split of the company's 108.7 million common shares.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Very briefly:

Cabletron Appoints New CEO

ROCHESTER, New Hampshire (Bloomberg) — Cabletron Systems Inc. said Wednesday that Robert Levine, its cofounder and chief executive, would resign from the maker of networking equipment in December and would be succeeded by Don Reed, an executive at Nynex Corp.

Mr. Levine, 39, created the company in 1983 with Craig Benson, 42, the company's chairman and chief operating officer, who will remain with the company. Mr. Benson will focus on strategic issues, Cabletron said, while Mr. Reed will handle the company's daily operations.

Semiconductor Sales Climb 7.5%

SAN JOSE, California (Bloomberg)— Global sales of semiconductors rose 7.5 percent in June to $11.39 billion from the year-earlier month.

Chip sales rose from the year-earlier level of $10.6 billion, the Semiconductor Industry Association said in its monthly report on the chip market's strength.

The largest increase occurred in the Americas, where semiconductor sales in June rose 14 percent to $3.83 billion from $3.35 billion a year earlier.

June sales in the Asia-Pacific region rose 9.3 percent, to $2.45 billion from $2.24 billion.

• **Sunstone Hotel Investors Inc.**, a real-estate investment trust, plans to buy **Kahler Realty Corp.** from **Westbrook Partners LLC** for $322 million in cash, stock and assumed debt.

• **Gannett Co.** plans to buy **New Jersey Press Inc.**, which publishes the Asbury Park Press and The Home News & Tribune, adding the two papers to its current 89 dailies around the United States. The price was not disclosed.

• **TRW Inc.** plans to spend as much as $4 billion on acquisitions, possibly in automotive electronics and telecommunications, to try to double its sales and market capitalization in seven years.

AP, Bloomberg

PG&E Buys New England Plants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — New England Electric System said Wednesday it would sell 18 power generating plants to San Francisco-based PG&E Corp. for $1.59 billion.

The purchase would be the largest cross-country acquisition of power-generating facilities yet to result from electricity deregulation.

It includes almost all of the New England company's nonnuclear generating assets — including 15 hydroelectric plants and three fossil-fuel burning plants — and puts PG&E into a small group of electric utilities that are pushing to become national power suppliers.

PG&E said its bid defeated 25 competitors including North Carolina-based Duke Power Corp. and Atlanta-based Southern Co. PG&E paid a 44.5 percent premium to the plants' $1.1 billion book value.

The purchase gives PG&E an edge in the competition to cash in on electric deregulation in New England, where Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island are among the first U.S. states to eliminate electricity monopolies and open their power markets.

Massachusetts is deregulating electricity sales. It expects to let consumers start choosing their power suppliers next year. As part of this restructuring, the state told New England Electric to sell the plants it operates.

PG&E owns San Francisco-based Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the U.S. utility with the most customers. In the past year, PG&E has expanded in the United States and in Australia.

(AP, Bloomberg)

DOLLAR: *Its Rise Against the Deutsche Mark Continues as Germany Sees No Need to Intervene*

Continued from Page 11

vention by saying that Germany was in contact with its Group of Seven partners, but this has not been followed up by any coordinated action to stem the dollar's rise. Only a decision by the Bundesbank to tighten German interest rates could change the trend, analysts said.

Senior officials at the Bundesbank have hinted recently that they might switch from a fixed repurchase rate to a variable rate to try to offer support to the mark.

The chief economist at the bank, Otmar Issing, said Monday that the "trend" of import prices was "going in the wrong direction" and risked having "a contagious effect" on German inflation.

Against other major currencies, the dollar slipped to 118.70 yen in 4 P.M. trading from 119.25 yen the day before. It rose to 6.3505 French francs from 6.3465 francs but fell to 1.5325 Swiss francs from 1.5350 francs. The pound fell to $1.6022 from $1.6245.

The dollar slumped against the yen amid concern that trade tension between the United States and Japan may flare up. The U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, fanned that concern by warning Japan on Wednesday not to try to export its way out of recession.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Analysts said the pound fell as market sentiment shifted in favor of the Bank of England leaving its base interest rate unchanged at 6.75 percent after its two-day policy meeting, which ends Thursday.

Analysts said signs that the German economy was still weak may keep the Bundesbank from increasing interest rates.

An employment report released Wednesday showed joblessness rose by a larger-than-expected 17,000 in July. An increase in interest rates could choke the economy by making it more expensive for companies and consumers to borrow money.

"I don't think you'll see the Bundesbank soon raising rates with such high unemployment and other structural problems," said Dave Moline, a currency trader at Norwest Bank in Minneapolis. "There's a hell of a bull market for the dollar against the mark and other European currencies."

The weak mark — it has fallen 17 percent against the dollar so far this year — makes imports to Germany more expensive and can fuel inflation. Still, a weak mark helps the export sector that has been so crucial to Germany's nascent recovery from a five-year economic slump.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close

The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	281	20⅜	20	20	-⅜
ARC	2305	5⅝	5¼	5⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛
ARM Fn e	981	20½	20	20¼	+¼
AT Plus g	240	9⅝	9⁹⁄₁₆	9⅝	+⅛
AirWat	536	3⅞	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅞	—
AHangan	747	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	—
Alfin	1943	⅝	½	⅝	—
AlldRsh	235	10	9¹⁵⁄₁₆	10	+⅛
AlloutH	199	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
Alphain	1216	14½	13½	14⅛	+⅜
AllLang n	930	25⅜	24½	25⅜	-⅛
Amdhl	7182	11⅝	11⅛	11⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛
AExpl	620	14⅝	14⁵⁄₁₆	14⅝	+⅜
Ampal	384	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
Ampex	1520	5⅞	5	5⅞	-⅛
Andrea	4179	17⅜	14½	16⅛	+2⅛
AppleOrl n	228	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	11⅝	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	+¼
ArmorH	733	11⅜	11	11⅜	+½
AstLung s	925	16½	16	16⅛	-⅛
Astrotc	1129	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+⅛
Audvox	586	7⅞	7⅛	7⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛
Autotote	383	1⅝	1⅛	1⁹⁄₁₆	—
AvenEnt n	184	8	7½	8	+⅛
Azco	416	1⅛	1⅛	1⁵⁄₁₆	—
BAT Ind	5030	16⁹⁄₁₆	16⅛	16⅜	-⅛
BFX Hosp	481	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Baker	238	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
Baldw	178	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
BkSing	275	22½	14⅛	22⅛	+⅛
BarrLab s	640	45⅜	44½	44⅝	+⅛
Bayou	199	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
BeazGold	2174	6	5⅞	5⁹⁄₁₆	—
BentPh	149	2⁹⁄₁₆	2⅜	2⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛
BlondT	702	10¹⁵⁄₁₆	9¾	10	+1⁵⁄₁₆
BoltTch n	156	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Bosheld	567	19⅜	19⅜	19⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛
Bowne	1267	32⅛	31⁹⁄₁₆	32⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛
Brandyw s	2404	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	-⅛
BrillDig n	212	9½	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
CE Fnl g	515	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
CET Envs	281	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+½
CFX Cp	125	19⅞	19⅛	19⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛
CIM	134	8⅛	7⁹⁄₁₆	8	—

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Intertaf	156	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅛
Intmage	185	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
IntAMS s	173	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
IntlCondtl	1515	9½	9	9	+½
Intsystm	177	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
IonLaser	358	6⅛	6	6⅛	-⅛
IvaxCp	3976	9⅝	9½	9⅝	-⅛
JTS Corp	4351	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
JanBell	249	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
KFX Inc	262	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
KatelM	1954	10⅝	10⅛	10⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛
Keane s	1017	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	—
KeyEng	6770	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+1
Kinark	140	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—
KogrEq	243	20⅝	19⅜	20⅝	+⅛
KogEq wt	130	12⅝	11⅝	12⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛
LXRBiot	1623	2	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
LaBarg	548	5⁹⁄₁₆	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
Lancer s	288	16⅛	15	16⅛	-⅛
LsrTech	132	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	-⅛
LsrTc wt	1399	⅛	⅛	⅛	-⅛
MagnHunt	371	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
MalibuEnt	308	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Marlton	152	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
MedcR	164	11⅛	10⁹⁄₁₆	10⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛
Media	190	36⅛	35⁹⁄₁₆	36⅛	+⅛
Mediq	285	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
Medtox	314	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
MetrBnc s	221	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
Metromda	3485	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
MidatRty	240	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
MidcalE n	496	19⅛	19⅛	19½	—
MS AMO n	681	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+⅛
MSNIK97wt	683	4½	3⅞	4½	+⅛
MedaStr	130	⅝	⅝	⅝	-⅛
MoogBilg s	150	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
Manual	400	9⅝	9½	9⅝	-⅛
NTNCom	2163	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
NVR	2652	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛	+⅛
Nabors	3543	32⅜	32⅛	32½	+⅛
NBcsTX	154	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
NtPatnt	711	9⅝	9⅜	9⁹⁄₁₆	—
NY Times	3240	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	-⅛
Nasd100 s	175	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
Nordic wt	1536	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
NA Vacc	176	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
Novmx	348	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
Nstor n	522	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
OmniMult	224	⅝	½	½	—
Oncor	609	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
Oncormd	359	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
Organgn s	482	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	-⅛
OshTE n	461	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
PC Quote	280	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	8161.75	8274.87	8155.95	8259.31	+71.77
Trans	2992.62	3010.59	2989.60	3009.25	+18.14
Util	232.63	234.23	232.16	234.04	+0.83
Comp	2523.85	2550.05	2521.79	2547.29	+18.38

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today 4 P.M.
Industrials	1123.37	1113.62	1118.81	1130.77
Transp.	690.06	682.00	687.01	689.16
Utilities	202.26	200.95	202.10	201.03
Finance	112.17	110.79	111.88	110.53
SP 500	957.73	948.89	954.29	960.54
SP 100	934.65	924.79	929.89	938.68

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	497.69	491.90	497.00	+4.04
Industrials	631.08	623.44	630.13	+4.68
Transp.	451.93	448.81	451.83	+2.77
Utility	294.40	290.63	294.04	+2.86
Finance	461.43	456.31	460.98	+4.67

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1635.03	1617.29	1630.36	+8.83
Industrials	1282.64	1276.56	1281.78	+5.38
Banks	1735.59	1725.25	1734.43	+9.20
Insurance	1727.92	1720.34	1726.49	+4.28
Finance	2076.30	2060.49	2076.24	+11.30
Transp.	1041.03	1033.33	1040.28	+4.61

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	654.09	650.49	654.06	+3.41

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	104.32	104.40
10 Utilities	101.69	101.91
10 Industrials	151.80	106.89

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USWM	112974	23⅝	21⅞	22⅝	-1⅛
MicrnT	90884	59⅝	55⅛	57⅝	+1⅛
AT&T s	78709	39⅛	38	39⅛	+1⅛
Iomega	62748	24⅝	22⅝	24⅛	+1½
Seagate s	59817	45⅛	44⅛	44⅝	+⅛
GenElec s	57165	69½	67⅛	69⅛	+1⅛
MirageRst	56095	28⅝	26⅝	27⅛	-1⅛
PhilMor s	55911	45⅝	43⅝	45⅛	+1⅛
WDigtl s	55197	47⅛	44	45½	—
PepsiCo	52351	39⅛	38⅝	39½	+⅛
BoyWest	52049	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
WalgEl	47437	26⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
Compaq s	44594	59⅝	57½	58⅞	+⅛
Gate2000 s	42315	43	40⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
IBM s	41628	109⅝	105⅛	107⅞	+1⅜

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AppleC	343118	33	25	26⅛	+6⅞
Intel s	160835	102	98⅛	102	+2⅛
Cisco	143620	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	-1⅛
Novell	90274	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛
Quantum s	80223	36⅛	34	35⅛	+1⅛
DellCpt s	75193	84⅛	80⅛	83	+1⅛
SunMic s	71150	48⅛	47	48⅛	+2⅛
Ascend	57158	58⅛	57	57⅛	-⅛
3Com	55276	56⅛	54⅛	55⅛	-⅛
Qodinc n	53680	23⅛	18⅛	22⅛	—
BostChk	52788	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
EgleGap n	50048	21	18⅛	19⅛	—
HuntBnk	48301	34⅛	33½	34⅛	-⅛
Microsft s	47258	144⅛	142⅛	144⅛	+1⅛
NoiseCT	45787	⅛	⅛	⅛	-⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	23572	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	+⅛
ViacB	13587	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
TexBiotch	7762	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Amdhl	7182	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
KeyEng	6770	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+1
PLC Sys	6522	11	10	10⅛	-⅛
TWA	5906	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
RoyalO g	5130	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
BAT Ind	5030	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
JTS Corp	4351	⅝	⅝	⅝	—

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1868	1619
Declined	994	1244
Unchanged	552	563
Total issues	3414	3426
New Highs	383	298
New Lows	10	18

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	1760	2286
Declined	1494	1822
Unchanged	2088	1680
Total issues	5342	5788
New Highs	191	329
New Lows	57	61

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	329	325
Declined	244	255
Unchanged	181	162
Total issues	754	742
New Highs	63	54
New Lows	10	7

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	570.21	645.66
Amex	24.10	31.11
Nasdaq	715.59	731.87

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Autoliv Inc ADR	b	.11	11-6	12-4
B.A.T. Indust	b	.4092	-15	1-15
Elbit System Ltd	..	.05	9-7	9-22
Glaxo Wellcome	b	.6138	8-15	10-14
Sabine Royalty	..	.1516	8-15	8-29
STOCK SPLIT				
Mercury General 2 for 1 split.				
Smithkline Bch A 2 for 1 split.				
Unitrode Corp 2 for 1 split.				
INCREASED				
Allied Cap Corp II.	Q	.47	9-19	9-30
Lawson Prod	Q	.14	9-30	10-17
New Amer HI Inco	M	.0425	8-15	8-29
Sobieski Bancorp	..	.08	8-13	8-28
REGULAR				
Abramson, HF,	Q	.22	8-12	9-2
All Amer Term Tr	M	.085	8-14	8-29
Applied Pwr A.	Q	.03	8-18	8-29
BkAmer adpf A	..	.8125	8-15	8-31
BkAmer adpf B	..	1.50	8-15	8-31
Branford Svgs	Q	.02	8-8	8-25
CIPSCO Inc	Q	.53	8-18	9-10
CMI Corp vot A	..	.01	8-15	9-2
Capital Svgs Bncp	Q	.06	8-14	8-25
Colonial Intmrkt I	M	.078	8-15	9-2
Colonial Inv Grd	M	.0535	8-15	9-2
Cooper Indust	Q	.33	9-15	10-1
Diebold Inc	Q	.125	8-15	9-5
General Motors H.	Q	.25	8-14	9-10
Hickory Tech	Q	.30	8-15	9-5
Home Props	Q	.43	8-15	8-26
Insured Muni Inco	M	.064	8-14	8-29
Inv Grd Muni	M	.075	8-14	8-29
Life Re	Q	.13	9-3	9-24
Mngd Hi Yld	M	.105	8-14	8-29
McDermott Intl	Q	.05	9-15	10-1
Nobel Insur	Q	.05	8-13	8-27
Onex Corp g	Q	.11	10-10	10-31
Primex Tech	Q	.15	8-20	9-19
Republic Grp	Q	.09	8-29	9-15
St Paul Cos	Q	.47	9-30	10-17
Stepan Co	Q	.125	8-29	9-15
SunAmerica Inc	Q	.10	8-11	8-18
2002 Target Term	M	.0718	8-14	8-29
TNP Enterprises	Q	.245	8-28	9-15
Trenwick Grp	Q	.24	9-15	9-30
Unisource Widwd	Q	.20	8-25	9-10
Watts Ind A	Q	.0775	9-2	9-16
Weiohan Lumber	Q	.07	9-2	10-1
Xtra Corp	Q	.20	8-15	8-29
Ziegler Coal	Q	.075	9-12	10-3

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Aug. 6, 1997

Grains

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Sep 97	259½	253½	259¼	+4¼	57,303
Dec 97	263¼	258½	262	+4¼	154,215
Mar 98	270¼	264½	269¼	+4¼	32,742
May 98	274¼	268	274	+4½	7,158
Jul 98	277	273¾	276	+4	11,962
Sep 98			259½	unch.	1,345
Dec 98	264	261	263	+2¼	6,130
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 78,192					
Tue's open int 268,815, off 2,119					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Aug 97	262.50	258.40	261.00	+2.20	11,900
Sep 97	235.70	232.30	235.00	+2.70	20,213
Oct 97	220.80	215.50	219.80	+4.30	15,651
Dec 97	215.00	209.90	214.30	+4.10	39,899
Jan 98	212.50	209.30	211.70	+3.50	5,917
Mar 98	210.00	207.00	208.80	+2.50	8,017
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 17,292					
Tue's open int 107,084, off 650					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
Aug 97	22.03	21.73	21.98	+0.30	3,765
Sep 97	22.27	21.86	22.22	+0.38	20,733
Oct 97	22.40	22.00	22.27	+0.27	15,926
Dec 97	22.78	22.34	22.77	+0.43	42,977
Jan 98	22.80	22.60	22.78	+0.29	6,460
Mar 98	23.20	22.85	23.15	+0.30	4,716
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 19,585					
Tue's open int 97,489, off 529					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Aug 97	770	762	770	+7	12,270
Sep 97	682	667½	681	+13	17,179
Nov 97	653	632½	651	+16½	75,442
Jan 98	655½	635	654	+14¼	15,934
Mar 98	663	650	662	+13½	5,108
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 46,930					
Tue's open int 130,227, off 3,337					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Sep 97	363	353¼	363	+9¼	40,148
Dec 97	378	367¼	378	+9¼	44,626
Mar 98	388½	378½	388	+9½	13,613
May 98	386	381	386	+7	1,310
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 22,690					
Tue's open int 104,074, off 345					

Livestock

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 97	66.75	66.12	66.57	+0.15	14,828
Oct 97	70.07	69.25	70.00	+0.50	52,031
Dec 97	72.00	71.37	71.85	+0.27	20,560
Feb 98	73.60	72.77	73.45	+0.50	10,052
Apr 98	74.90	74.40	74.75	+0.15	3,971
Jun 98	71.70	71.30	71.60	+0.17	2,866
Est. sales 14,528 Tue's sales 15,857					
Tue's open int 104,668, off 2,624					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 97	80.70	80.07	80.52	+0.20	7,545
Sep 97	80.30	79.60	80.20	-0.05	3,745
Oct 97	80.92	80.05	80.85	+0.20	6,195
Nov 97	81.90	81.25	81.80	+0.12	3,565
Jan 98	82.20	81.45	82.02	+0.05	1,838
Mar 98	81.77	81.10	81.60	-0.05	865
Est. sales 4,315 Tue's sales 3,668					
Tue's open int 24,190, off 271					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 97	80.50	79.90	80.05	-0.80	7,652
Oct 97	73.50	72.42	72.70	-1.22	18,920
Dec 97	69.40	68.55	68.95	-0.72	6,366
Feb 98	67.70	67.00	67.25	-0.67	2,393
Apr 98	63.70	62.92	63.27	-0.90	1,465
Est. sales 9,371 Tue's sales 10,602					
Tue's open int 38,418, off 21					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs- cents per lb.					
Aug 97	88.00	85.65	87.90	+1.37	2,124
Feb 98	75.90	74.20	75.15	-0.40	3,495
Mar 98	75.20	74.10	75.07	-0.82	93
Est. sales 2,742 Tue's sales 2,365					
Tue's open int 5,751, off 289					

Food

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Sep 97	1488	1458	1458	-25	21,180
Dec 97	1536	1503	1504	-25	26,238
Mar 98	1565	1538	1538	-25	25,237
May 98	1585	1558	1558	-25	11,011
Jul 98	1598	1577	1578	-25	1,531
Sep 98	1599	1599	1599	-24	3,743
Est. sales 13,359 Tue's sales 7,979					
Tue's open int 100,825, off 174					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	206.90	193.75	200.55	-2.55	9,240
Dec 97	177.45	166.50	170.25	-4.45	6,738
Mar 98	158.00	150.25	151.05	-4.20	3,365
May 98	150.00	143.50	144.50	-4.00	1,093
Jul 98	144.00	140.05	140.05	-3.95	783
Est. sales 8,109 Tue's sales 8,122					
Tue's open int 21,610, up 415					
SUGARWORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	11.68	11.56	11.67	+0.06	111,493
Mar 98	11.82	11.74	11.80	+0.03	59,188
May 98	11.75	11.70	11.75	+0.03	12,586
Jul 98	11.63	11.60	11.62	-0.02	7,257
Est. sales 11,370 Tue's sales 13,633					
Tue's open int 194,684, up 941					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	76.05	75.70	75.60	+0.45	16,095
Nov 97	78.00	77.15	77.75	+0.65	8,533
Jan 98	81.00	80.30	80.45	+0.35	4,116
Mar 98	83.90	83.40	83.80	+0.70	2,726
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 2,027					
Tue's open int 32,431, up 18					

Metals

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Aug 97	320.00	318.00	318.20	-2.20	1,130
Sep 97			319.10	-2.10	2
Oct 97	322.20	319.70	320.40	-2.10	15,246
Dec 97	324.80	321.50	322.50	-2.10	114,751
Feb 98	326.30	324.00	324.60	-2.20	12,255
Apr 98	328.00	326.60	326.60	-2.20	5,480
Jun 98	329.50	328.90	328.90	-2.20	7,676
Aug 98			331.20	-2.20	3,111
Oct 98			333.50	-2.20	109
Est. sales 18,000 Tue's sales 48,250					
Tue's open int 197,799, up 9,775					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 97	106.70	105.10	106.20	-1.20	2,781
Sep 97	107.40	104.60	106.20	-1.00	21,294
Oct 97	105.70	104.20	105.20	-0.85	1,687
Nov 97	104.80	104.40	104.40	-1.00	1,369
Dec 97	104.75	102.70	103.80	-0.95	7,830
Jan 98			103.50	-0.90	656
Feb 98			102.50	-0.80	616
Mar 98	102.30	101.30	101.80	-0.75	2,357
Apr 98	101.70	101.00	101.00	-0.70	398
Est. sales 7,000 Tue's sales 4,867					
Tue's open int 43,738, up 142					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Aug 97			431.70	+2.00	
Sep 97	436.00	430.50	433.30	+1.80	55,479
Oct 97			436.90	+1.80	78
Dec 97	442.50	437.50	439.60	+1.80	18,503
Jan 98			441.20	+1.80	20
Mar 98	448.50	445.80	445.80	+1.80	10,221
May 98			449.80	+1.80	2,978
Jul 98			453.80	+1.80	2,161
Est. sales 9,000 Tue's sales 25,809					
Tue's open int 94,293, up 2,485					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 97	439.50	424.60	431.00	-18.60	11,987
Jan 98	430.00	419.00	421.50	-18.10	2,501
Apr 98	426.00	414.50	414.50	-18.10	408
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 3,710					
Tue's open int 14,896, up 166					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1742½	1744½	1725½	1726½
Forward	1736.00	1737.00	1722.00	1723.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2307.00	2310.00	2308.00	2311.00
Forward	2287.00	2288.00	2282.00	2284.00
Lead				
Spot	587.00	588.00	592.00	593.00
Forward	604.00	605.00	608.00	609.00
Nickel				
Spot	7080.00	7090.00	7115.00	7125.00
Forward	7185.00	7195.00	7220.00	7230.00
Tin				
Spot	5535.00	5545.00	5520.00	5530.00
Forward	5580.00	5590.00	5570.00	5580.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1620.00	1625.00	1583.00	1588.00
Forward	1522.00	1523.00	1496.00	1497.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
US T BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 97	94.88	94.87	94.87	unch.	7,086
Dec 97	94.77	94.77	94.77	+0.02	827
Mar 98			94.65	unch.	105
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 445					
Tue's open int 8,018, up 184					
5 YR TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Sep 97	107-12	107-00	107-10	+06	220,739
Dec 97	106-60	106-52	106-58	+05	9,981
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 29,309					
Tue's open int 232,852, up 2,132					
10 YR TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 97	109-28	109-16	109-26	+04	371,452
Dec 97	109-18	109-10	109-16	+03	33,189
Mar 98	109-03	109-02	109-03	unch.	771
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 68,570					
Tue's open int 401,063, off 4,349					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 97	114-29	114-10	114-25	+06	572,189
Dec 97	114-17	114-03	114-14	+06	48,628
Mar 98	114-05	113-30	113-30	unch.	31,667
Jun 98			113-18	unch.	2,132
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 288,216					
Tue's open int 606,282, off 8					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 97	114-25	114-04	114-21	+0-12	173,575
Dec 97	114-05	113-30	114-09	+0-12	9,457
Est. sales: 66,684. Prev. sales: 71,182					
Prev. open int.: 183,032 off 2,504					
GERMAN GOV. BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	102.10	101.50	102.04	+0.33	264,982
Dec 97	101.20	100.75	101.20	+0.33	14,468
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	100.36	-0.33	
Est. sales: 212,425. Prev. sales: 241,127					
Prev. open int.: 279,450 up 1,292					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	129.48	128.96	129.48	+0.28	171,273
Dec 97	98.36	98.00	98.42	+0.24	11,452
Mar 98	97.58	97.58	97.82	+0.24	0
Est. sales: 177,713.					
Open int.: 182,725 off 13,152.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	135.77	134.73	135.72	+0.57	101,849
Dec 97	107.92	107.60	107.97	+0.53	3,939
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	108.43	+0.53	105,788
Est. sales: 74,367. Prev. sales: 79,055					
Prev. open int.: 105,788 off 35					
LIBOR 1-MONTH (CMER) $3 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Aug 97	94.35	94.35	94.35	unch.	20,302
Sep 97	94.35	94.34	94.34	unch.	10,754
Oct 97	94.32	94.31	94.32	unch.	5,162
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 4,812					
Tue's open int 44,224, up 998					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Aug 97	94.28	94.27	94.27	unch.	21,197
Sep 97	94.26	94.25	94.25	unch.	522,714
Oct 97	94.17	94.17	94.17	unch.	2,717
Dec 97	94.09	94.06	94.09	+0.01	459,475
Mar 98	94.01	93.97	94.00	+0.02	336,880
Jun 98	93.90	93.86	93.89	+0.02	272,340
Sep 98	93.87	93.76	93.80	+0.01	212,489
Dec 98	93.71	93.65	93.69	+0.01	164,062
Mar 99	93.69	93.65	93.68	+0.01	127,672
Jun 99	93.66	93.62	93.64	+0.01	96,796
Sep 99	93.62	93.59	93.61	+0.01	83,818
Dec 99	93.56	93.53	93.54	+0.01	72,506
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 363,617					
Tue's open int 2,747,922, off 13,593					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 97	1.6230	1.5894	1.5986	-.0222	48,578
Dec 97	1.5960	1.5850	1.5920	-.0228	872
Mar 98			1.6090	unch.	209
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 6,440					
Tue's open int 49,609, up 312					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 97	.7262	.7225	.7226	-0.0035	41,842
Dec 97	.7296	.7258	.7262	-0.0033	3,145
Mar 98	.7307	.7295	.7298	-0.0025	628
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 2,604					
Tue's open int 45,845, up 121					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 97	.5352	.5303	.5326	-0.0010	130,018
Dec 97	.5382	.5343	.5357	-0.0010	3,208
Mar 98			.5398	unch.	675
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 30,874					
Tue's open int 134,008, off 400					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 97	.8488	.8406	.8471	+0.0041	79,632
Dec 97	.8600	.8519	.8584	+0.0044	1,985
Mar 98			.8654	unch.	413
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 23,167					
Tue's open int 82,030, up 3,195					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 97	.6582	.6529	.6555	+0.0003	62,071
Dec 97	.6645	.6602	.6617	-0.0007	2,225
Mar 98			.6686	unch.	1,059
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 12,189					
Tue's open int 65,465, up 732					
MEXICAN PESO (CMER) 500,000 pesos, $ per peso					
Sep 97	.12670	.12630	.12670	+.00319	20,656
Dec 97	.12235	.12202	.12230	+.00284	13,421
Mar 98	.11832	.11812	.11825	+.00298	5,144
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 4,527					
Tue's open int 41,287, off 312					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	92.73	92.69	92.72	+0.03	130,361
Dec 97	92.57	92.50	92.55	+0.05	140,172
Mar 98	92.56	92.49	92.54	+0.05	104,902
Jun 98	92.58	92.52	92.56	+0.04	70,094
Sep 98	92.62	92.57	92.61	+0.04	53,991
Dec 98	92.68	92.63	92.67	+0.05	46,306
Mar 99	92.73	92.68	92.71	+0.04	41,719
Jun 99	92.73	92.71	92.72	+0.03	30,634
Est. sales: 82,048. Prev. sales: 76,342					
Prev. open int.: 665,747 up 8,410					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Aug 97	96.72	96.72	96.72	+0.02	1,042
Sep 97	96.64	96.58	96.64	+0.04	263,028
Oct 97	N.T.	N.T.	96.56	+0.03	1,628
Dec 97	96.48	96.38	96.47	+0.07	308,595
Mar 98	96.36	96.23	96.34	+0.09	261,548
Jun 98	96.16	96.02	96.14	+0.10	197,345
Sep 98	95.95	95.80	95.93	+0.10	137,886
Dec 98	95.69	95.55	95.69	+0.11	141,607
Mar 99	95.50	95.36	95.49	+0.10	107,442
Jun 99	95.31	95.16	95.30	+0.11	67,907
Est. sales: 293,857. Prev. sales: 303,830					
Prev. open int.: 1,624,409 off 8,967					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	96.44	96.35	96.43	+0.04	75,438
Dec 97	96.29	96.14	96.27	+0.06	37,150
Mar 98	96.18	96.04	96.16	+0.07	29,444
Jun 98	96.07	95.93	96.05	+0.07	24,817
Sep 98	95.94	95.80	95.92	+0.07	34,948
Est. sales: 96,796.					
Open int.: 272,224 off 2,336.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	93.22	93.16	93.21	+0.01	110,298
Dec 97	93.58	93.48	93.57	+0.05	90,454
Mar 98	93.86	93.73	93.86	+0.08	52,135
Jun 98	94.09	93.96	94.08	+0.08	41,025
Sep 98	94.21	94.09	94.20	+0.06	35,290
Dec 98	94.29	94.19	94.28	+0.03	26,862
Mar 99	94.27	94.16	94.25	+0.01	13,332
Est. sales: 55,752. Prev. sales: 66,524					
Prev. open int.: 376,735 up 3,274					

Industrials

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	75.60	74.45	75.43	+0.60	11,292
Dec 97	75.69	74.35	75.40	+0.70	42,881
Mar 98	76.70	75.62	76.65	+0.72	10,843
May 98	77.35	76.35	77.25	+0.65	2,775
Jul 98	77.60	77.60	77.60	+0.62	1,538
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 4,565					
Tue's open int 75,554, off 4					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Sep 97	58.30	56.90	57.00	-1.32	42,108
Oct 97	58.90	57.50	57.70	-1.12	26,514
Nov 97	59.25	58.30	58.50	-0.82	17,358
Dec 97	59.75	58.90	58.90	-0.97	20,064
Jan 98	59.90	59.30	59.45	-0.67	14,892
Feb 98	59.90	59.20	59.25	-0.57	7,873
Mar 98	58.60	58.00	58.20	-0.42	7,352
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 28,486					
Tue's open int 147,102, off 2,256					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl - dollars per bbl.					
Sep 97	20.92	20.40	20.51	-0.30	93,178
Oct 97	21.01	20.53	20.64	-0.29	64,258
Nov 97	21.00	20.58	20.65	-0.26	35,132
Dec 97	20.96	20.60	20.66	-0.22	49,838
Jan 98	20.82	20.63	20.65	-0.18	27,562
Feb 98	20.76	20.55	20.59	-0.18	13,525
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 125,070					
Tue's open int 433,729, up 1,149					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Sep 97	2.410	2.340	2.350	-0.024	44,056
Oct 97	2.410	2.345	2.355	-0.026	28,013
Nov 97	2.510	2.450	2.460	-0.016	14,331
Dec 97	2.600	2.550	2.550	-0.026	16,932
Jan 98	2.610	2.560	2.570	-0.021	17,755
Feb 98	2.505	2.460	2.460	-0.031	12,002
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 71,663					
Tue's open int 198,109, up 5,920					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Sep 97	67.60	65.70	66.05	-1.05	45,473
Oct 97	62.10	60.60	60.80	-0.77	16,824
Nov 97	59.50	58.75	59.00	-0.57	8,692
Dec 97	58.70	58.20	58.45	-0.47	9,089
Jan 98	58.80	58.25	58.40	-0.42	7,712
Feb 98	58.90	58.60	58.60	-0.49	1,920
Mar 98	59.50	59.50	59.50	-0.04	4,005
Apr 98			61.94	unch.	1,300
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 26,784					
Tue's open int 96,572, up 661					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Sep 97	19.50	19.10	19.20	-0.32	53,831
Oct 97	19.54	19.18	19.30	-0.24	53,660
Nov97	19.62	19.32	19.38	-0.22	14,421
Dec97	19.70	19.41	19.46	-0.19	18,721
Jan98	19.61	19.44	19.45	-0.18	14,118
Feb98	19.55	19.38	19.39	-0.17	6,355
Mar98	19.48	19.36	19.32	-0.17	2,680
Est. sales:45,500 Prev. sales: 48,845					
Prev. open int.: 172,839 off 2,954					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Aug 97	177.50	174.25	175.25	-1.00	16,905
Sep 97	178.75	176.00	176.75	-1.00	18,705
Oct 97	179.00	177.50	178.75	-0.50	10,211
Nov 97	180.25	178.50	180.00	-1.00	5,812
Dec 97	181.25	179.75	181.00	Unch.	12,738
Jan 98	181.50	180.00	181.00	Unch.	7,713
Feb 98	180.50	179.75	180.00	+0.25	5,101
Mar 98	178.00	178.00	177.75	+0.25	2,435
Est. sales:14,300. Prev. sales: 15,232					
Prev. open int.: 84,988 up 203					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
SP COMP INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 97	966.90	953.70	965.10	+8.60	177,526
Dec 97	975.00	964.10	972.60	+5.75	6,019
Mar 98	986.00	986.00	986.00	+8.70	2,282
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 44,072					
Tue's open int 186,512, up 220					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Aug 97	3051.00	2968.00	3045.00	+56.0	28,504
Sep 97	3057.50	2978.00	3053.50	-56.0	23,479
Dec 97	3013.50	3013.50	3078.50	+56.0	970
Est. sales: 16,151					
Open int.: 70,904 off 144.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,553.20	1,558.70
Reuters	1,920.50	1,918.60
D.J. Futures	151.48	151.96
CRB	243.07	243.58

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

See our **Residential Real Estate** every Friday in The Intermarket

Prudential Posts Gain Amid U.K. Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prudential Corp., the largest life insurance company in Britain, said Wednesday that its first-half operating profit rose 5 percent, to £442 million ($719.3 million) as domestic sales of insurance, pensions and investment products rose.

But the company also announced a steep rise in provisions to cover the costs of its review into pension misselling in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Prudential said provisions would rise to £450 million from £240 million, but added that it had made huge progress in the review over the past two months.

Britain's top financial watchdog, the Securities and Investments Board, began the review three years ago after it emerged that the financial services industry might have wrongly advised hundreds of thousands of people to take out personal pensions that were less valuable than the corporate pension plans they already belonged to.

Shares in Prudential closed up 8 pence, at 614 pence. Analysts said investors were relieved that the full extent of the charges was known.

The company's pretax profit rose to £645 million from £361 million. The operating profit excludes movements in the insurer's investment portfolio.

Prudential said British sales of insurance, pensions and investment products were on the rise after several sluggish years as the economy gained steam. British profits rose 16 percent, to £197 million.

Jackson National Life, Prudential's U.S. business, saw profit rise 15 percent, to £176 million. The unit has diversified products and distribution methods, Prudential said.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

German Joblessness Hits a Postwar High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NUREMBERG — Germany's unadjusted jobless rate rose to a postwar high of 11.4 percent in July from 11 percent in June amid a continued slump in Eastern Germany's construction industry, the Federal Labor Office said Wednesday.

About 4.35 million people were out of work in the country last month, an increase of 132,000 from June.

When adjusted for seasonal variations, unemployment rose by 17,000 in July, which was more than economists had expected. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 11.5 percent from 11.4 percent.

Most of the jobs lost were in the former East Germany, where construction work continued to taper off. Unemployment in the East rose by 27,000 in July, and the jobless rate rose to 18.1 percent.

On the other hand, Western Germany's job market stabilized because of exports. Unemployment "seems to have hit bottom" in Western Germany, the country's economic engine, where seasonally adjusted joblessness declined by 10,000 in July, said Bernhard Jagoda, the office's president. But he said there was a sharpening divide between Eastern and Western Germany.

"In the jobs market, growth is divergent," Mr. Jagoda said. "There is an increasing discrepancy between West and East German states."

The overall rise in unemployment was due mainly to the summer vacation season, when companies let workers go and are slow to hire and smaller ones often close, Mr. Jagoda said. But he said the situation in the East could worsen more if the government failed to get economic changes on track, including tax reform and a cut in overtime.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's spokesman, Peter Hausmann, called the job-market situation "unsatisfactory."

The labor office said domestic demand remained weak, while foreign demand and the weakening of the mark had fed an expansion in the manufacturing industry.

The construction minister, Klaus Toepfer, said contracts signed under a program that had brought thousands of workers from Eastern Europe to Germany had to be allowed to run out as soon as possible.

"While we fully understand the economic situation of our East European neighbors, the critical state of Germany's own building sector makes this course of action unavoidable," Mr. Toepfer said.

Mr. Jagoda said he was still expecting unemployment to average 4.3 million in 1997.

Separately, the Spanish Labor Ministry said its measure of the unemployment rate, one of two such measurements used in Spain, fell to a 16-year low of 12.50 percent in July from 13.06 percent in June. It was the first time since 1981 that the rate had fallen below 13 percent.

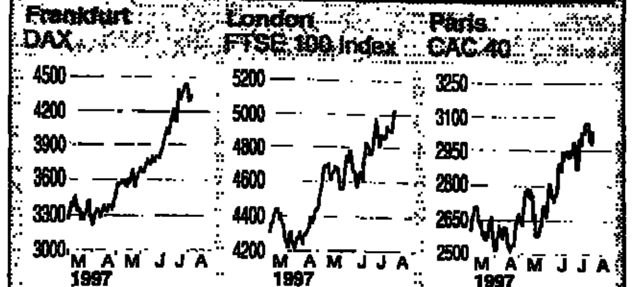
The number of jobless people fell by 82,694 in July from June to stand at 2,009,000.

In France, meanwhile, demand for local manufactured goods in the second quarter increased at a sustained pace in all industrial sectors and should continue to rise at the same rate in the third quarter, the national statistics institute, INSEE, said in its quarterly survey of business conditions in industry.

INSEE also said confidence regarding foreign demand had reached a level close to its historic high.

(AP, Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	992.89	979.59	+1.36
Brussels	BEL-20	2,466.17	2,455.72	+0.43
Frankfurt	DAX	4,325.39	4,302.48	+0.76
Copenhagen	Stock Market	634.76	636.99	-0.35
Helsinki	HEX General	3,644.75	3,604.70	+1.11
Oslo	OBX	716.38	708.32	+1.13
London	FTSE 100	5,026.20	4,957.70	+1.38
Madrid	Stock Exchange	592.61	580.11	+2.15
Milan	MIBTEL	14691	14324	+2.56
Paris	CAC 40	3,037.89	2,984.10	+1.80
Stockholm	SX 16	3,619.83	3,530.83	+2.52
Vienna	ATX	1,448.50	1,436.48	+0.84
Zurich	SPI	3,706.79	3,681.31	+0.69

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Britain Fares Well in Europe's Profit Parade

London Shares Surge to a Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The FTSE 100 index of leading shares hit a milestone on Wednesday as solid corporate results and a weak pound drew buyers back into stocks, even as the Bank of England contemplated an interest rate increase.

The FTSE 100 closed at a record 5,026.20, up 1.32 percent.

Better-than-expected earnings from banks, insurers and other companies offset the prospect of another interest-rate increase.

While the pound plunged against the dollar, it has risen about 5 percent in the past eight months. A strong pound tends to hurt exporters.

GKN PLC, Standard Chartered PLC, Cadbury Schweppes PLC, Woolwich PLC, Prudential Corp. and Commercial Union PLC all released earnings reports that were in line with or better than forecasts.

"It's a very good day on the corporate front," said Christian Simond, a fund adviser at Julius Baer Investments Ltd. in London. "Earnings were better than expected even with the strength of the pound."

GKN chalked up one of the biggest gains on the FTSE 100 after the maker of military helicopters and auto parts posted a 23 percent rise in first-half profit, to £137 million ($222.6 million), as all its major businesses grew. Sales were down 2.3 percent, at £1.69 billion.

"They are managing their business in a difficult environment very well," said Nigel Cobby, an executive director at Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover & Co. "They seem to be controlling their costs very well."

The shares surged 73 pence, or 6.7 percent, to 1,135 pence.

Standard Chartered, the London-based bank with a large Asia-Pacific presence, on Wednesday reported first-half pre-tax profits of £435 million, down from £448 million a year ago. But the year-earlier figure included £46 million in exceptional gains.

Standard Chartered shares closed 30 pence higher at 1,038 pence.

Cadbury Schweppes posted a 2 percent increase in its half year profit, to £236 million, as sales fell 18 percent, to £1.88 billion. Chief Executive John Sunderland said the group had made a good start to its second half.

Cadbury shares were 23 pence higher at 609 pence.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Restructuring Costly for Electrolux

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Electrolux AB, Europe's largest household-appliance maker, posted a net loss for the second quarter Wednesday as strong sales in Europe failed to make up for a massive charge for a two-year restructuring.

Electrolux said the loss for the three months was 398 million Swedish kronor ($49.4 million), compared with a profit of 951 million kronor in the corresponding period last year.

Electrolux said earlier this year it would spend 2.5 billion kronor shutting 25 plants and 50 warehouses and cut 12,000 jobs, or 11 percent of its work force, in the next two years to boost profit. The 1997 results include the charge but exclude profit from the operations of an aluminum unit. That profit was given to shareholders as an extraordinary dividend.

Electrolux's shares fell 2 kronor to 613 kronor in Stockholm.

In other earnings news:

- Norway's two biggest banks, buoyed by the country's strong economy, booked higher first-half 1997 profits. **Den norske Bank,** the country's largest bank, said operating profit before loan losses rose 5.6 percent, to 1.34 billion kroner ($173.3 million). **Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse,** the country's No. 2 bank, said its operating profit before loan losses was up 7.4 percent, at 1.05 billion kroner.
- **BfG Bank AG,** the German unit of **Credit Lyonnais SA,** said operating profit jumped 70 percent, to 159 million Deutsche marks ($84.6 million), on rising net interest and commission income.
- **Hochtief AG,** one of Germany's biggest construction companies, reported a 6.9 percent rise in first-half output, to 5.88 billion DM, as a 26.7 percent surge in foreign demand made up for a 6.2 percent decline in the domestic market.
- **Repsol SA,** Spain's largest energy company, said profit in the first half was little changed at 61.63 billion pesetas ($387.9 million). Despite widespread expectations of a loss, the company was helped by an increase in income from crude oil sales. Profit for the same period last year totaled 61.45 billion pesetas.
- **Hoogovens NV** posted a 40 percent increase in first-half net profit, to 194 million guilders ($91.6 million), and said full-year results should also show a strong increase on strong sales.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Very briefly:

- **Adidas AG's** first-half profit rose 29 percent, to 238 million Deutsche marks ($126.5 million), as a global marketing campaign lifted sales of sports shoes and clothing. Sales rose 40 percent, to 3.14 billion DM.
- **Frankfurt** stock-exchange supervisors shelved an investigation after **BHF-Bank AG** offered to pay 365,600 DM in compensation and an unspecified amount in costs in a case involving alleged price manipulation concerning options on **Allianz AG** shares.
- **Alitalia SpA** shares rose 13 percent, to 1,103 lire (60 cents), apparently on hopes that the flag carrier would form a partnership with **KLM Royal Dutch Airlines NV.**
- **Aer Lingus,** Ireland's state-owned airline, will buy four **Airbus Industrie** A321 aircraft valued at $220 million to expand its capacity on the route between London and Dublin.
- **Diligentia AB,** a Swedish real-estate investment company, offered to pay 1.03 billion kronor ($128 million) in stock to acquire **Hufvudstaden International AB,** a Sweden-based international real-estate investor that is being spun off by **Fastighets AB Hufvudstaden.**
- **New Africa Investments Ltd.,** a South African holding company, agreed to buy **Independent Newspapers Holdings Ltd.**'s 42.5 percent stake in the **Sowetan,** lifting its stake in South Africa's largest-circulation daily to 95 percent. New Africa said the price valued the paper at 150 million rand ($32.2 million).
- **Metsa-Serla Oy,** a Finnish paper company, plans to raise its fine-paper prices by an average of 10 percent at the beginning of September. The company said the increases would be sharpest in France and Germany, while the strong pound would help keep prices stable in Britain.
- **L'Oreal SA's** first-half sales rose 13 percent, to 34.02 billion French francs ($5.36 billion).

Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Aug. 6

Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam — AEX index: 992.89 Previous: 979.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	49.30	46.70	48.90	47.20
Aegon	155.20	152.10	154.40	152.80
Ahold	60.70	59.70	60.50	59.90
Akzo Nobel	342	336.80	341.20	338.70
Baan Co.	153	143.80	149.10	142.90
Bols Wess cva	42.20	41.30	41.80	42.10
CSM cva	111.80	110.30	111	111
Dordtsche Pet	213	119.40	120.50	119
DSM	213	210.50	212.30	212.80
Elsevier	37.90	36.40	37.50	36.60
Fortis Amev	91.20	88.30	91.20	89.20
Getronics	71.50	68.70	70.60	69.30
G-Broc cva	66	63.60	63.80	64.90
Hagemeyer	114.30	109	113.70	109.10
Heineken	326.10	324.60	325.80	325.50
Hoogovens cva	142.30	130	132.80	136
Hunt Douglas	93.80	92.70	93	92.90
ING Group	100.20	97.50	99.80	97.50
KLM	81.60	78.10	79.90	76
KNP BT	47.90	45.90	47.70	46.40
KPN	82.80	81.30	82.50	82
Nedlloyd Gp	67.40	66	67	67.60
Nutricia	358.50	355	356.50	356.50
Oce Grinten	264	258.50	263.50	260.50
Philips Elec	168.90	144.80	168.40	167
Polygram	122	118.10	120	119
Randstad Hdg	96	92.70	94	95.40
Robeco	210.30	209.80	210	208
Rodamco	64.70	63.60	64.70	64.80
Rolinco	213.20	213.20	213.20	210.40
Rorento	119.50	119.30	119.50	119
Royal Dutch	122.30	119.10	120.20	118.90
Unilever cva	483	475.20	478.90	476.80
Vendex Intl	113.30	110	113.30	111
VNU	49.40	47.50	49	48
Wolters Kl cva	278.60	274	274.10	278

Bangkok — SET index: 635.22 Previous: 648.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	228	216	222	226
Bangkok Bk F	248	240	240	248
Krung Thai Bk	32	29.75	32	32
PTT Explor	404	376	400	404
Siam Cement F	636	620	632	632
Siam Com Bk F	138	131	132	139
Telecomasia	46	43.50	44.75	45.75
Thai Airways	50.50	48	49.25	49.50
Thai Farm Bk F	157	143	147	156
Utd Comm	135	132	134	134

Bombay — Sensex 30 index: 4523.81 Previous: 4548.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	944.75	924	925.75	934.75
Hindust Lever	1590	1530	1559.50	1537.25
Hindust Petm	546	518.50	541.75	515.50
Ind Dev Bk	105.50	101.50	105	103
ITC	590	571.50	575	585
Mahanagar Tel	306	297	305	298.75
Reliance Ind	375.50	365.50	366.50	374
State Bk India	342	331	332.25	338.25
Steel Authority	26.50	24.75	24.75	25.75
Tata Eng Loco	409.75	394.75	396.50	399.50

Brussels — BEL-20 index: 2466.17 Previous: 2455.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	17000	16900	17000	17000
Barco Ind	7700	7520	7700	7550
BBL	9140	9050	9060	9120
CBR	3400	3210	3370	3260
Colruyt	18275	17825	18100	17825
Delhaize Lion	1930	1870	1925	1890
Electrabel	7700	7640	7670	7680
Electrafina	3680	3645	3645	3690
Fortis AG	7740	7680	7720	7700
Gevaert	3500	3350	3400	3425
GBL	6000	5930	6000	5970
Gen Banque	14350	14100	14100	14225
Kredietbank	15275	14975	15100	15275
Petrofina	14750	14425	14650	14525
Powerfin	4950	4905	4940	4940
Royale Belge	10875	10400	10650	10550
Soc Gen Belg	3580	3450	3570	3480
Solvay	22075	21625	21650	21975
Tractebel	14900	14775	14850	14850
UCB	130000	127300	128000	127700

Copenhagen — Stock index: 634.76 Previous: 636.99

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	383	380	383	383
Carlsberg B	352	343	344	354
Codan Fors	1032.50	1010	1030	1020
Danisco	384	377	379	380
Den Danske Bk	727	717	719	723.30
D/S Svendborg B	425425	419000	419000	430000
D/S 1912 B	292000	290000	290000	292000
FLS Ind B	250	240	250	245
Kob Lufthavne	720	705	705	715
Novo Nordisk B	763	720	728	733
Sophus Ber B	977.98	970	975.98	973
Tele Danmk B	395	384	394	390
Tryg Baltica	421	414	416	420
Unidanmark A	413	408	411	411

Frankfurt — DAX: 4325.39 Previous: 4302.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	1860	1860	1860	1870
Adidas	218	215	218	216
Allianz Hdg	445	439	444.80	442
Altana	185.50	177	180	183
Bk Berlin	46.50	45.50	46.50	46.55
BASF	72.10	71.30	72	70.50
Bayer Hypo Bk	72.60	71.60	72.60	72.45
Bay Vereinsbank	95.50	94.90	95.30	94
Bayer	75.75	74.75	75.60	75.10
Beiersdorf	88.80	88.50	88.80	88.80
Bewag	41.90	41.10	41.20	41.90
BMW	1472	1463	1469	1472
CKAG Colonia	183.80	178.20	181	184.30
Commerzbank	61.70	60.80	61.40	62.25
Daimler Benz	149.40	148	148.90	148.10
Degussa	103	100.20	103	100
Deutsche Bank	117	115.30	116.70	116.90
Deut Telekom	42.90	42.50	42.85	42.50
Dresdner Bank	78.70	78.30	78.65	79
Fresenius	336	329.50	330	348
Fresenius Med	150.50	149	149	151.40
Fried. Krupp	319	314.50	316	320.80
Gehe	112.50	111	111	112.80
Heidelbg Zmt	155	153	155	155.50
Henkel pfd	101.50	100.50	101.50	100.50
HEW	462	462	462	462
Hochtief	85.50	84	84.30	84
Hoechst	86.30	84.80	85.90	84.20
Karstadt	679.50	675	679	663
Lahmeyer	101	98	101	96.50
Linde	1378	1361	1375	1365
Lufthansa	35.95	35.55	35.93	35.35
MAN	553	545.10	549	544
Mannesmann	884	875	879.50	880.50
Metallgesellschaft	40.95	39.95	40.80	40.82
Metro	94.50	92.80	94.25	93.65
Munch Rueck R	6920	6850	6885	6815
Preussag	572.50	561	570	562
RWE	82.80	81.20	82.50	81
SAP pfd	429	424.50	427.50	424.50
Schering	209.50	207.20	209.40	203.50
SGL Carbon	244	238.50	244	242.75
Siemens	123.90	121.30	123.80	121.30
Springer (Axel)	1630	1630	1630	1630
Suedzucker	885	881	882	888
Thyssen	409	403	409	403
Veba	109.80	108.10	109.30	107.60
VEW	577	573	577	583
Viag	774	770	771	774.50
Volkswagen	1350	1336.50	1343	1373

Helsinki — HEX General index: 3644.75 Previous: 3604.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	49	48.50	48.50	49
Huhtamaki I	245	240	242	245
Kemira	52	51.50	51.50	52
Kesko	77	76.60	76.60	77
Merita A	23.40	23.10	23.20	23.30
Metra B	188.50	187	188.50	188
Metso-Serla B	48.30	46.40	48.20	46.40
Neste	138	136	136.50	138
Nokia A	488	476	487.90	471.90
Orion-Yhtymae	202	200	201	201.50
Outokumpu A	106	105	105.40	105.70
UPM Kymmene	133.60	132.80	133.40	132.60
Valmet	87	86.50	86.50	87

Hong Kong — Hang Seng: 16541.60 Previous: 16371.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.85	9	9.80	9
Bk East Asia	31.20	30.60	30.80	31.10
Cathay Pacific	14.15	13.60	14	14.25
Cheung Kong	92.25	88	92	87.50
CK Infrastruct	28.15	27.30	27.60	27.30
China Light	44	43.30	43.70	43.60
Citic Pacific	48.90	48	48.80	48.20
Dao Heng Bk	48	47.20	47.30	47.30
First Pacific	9.40	9.25	9.40	9.35
Hang Lung Dev	15.80	15.60	15.80	15.45
Hang Seng Bk	107.50	103	104.50	106.50
Henderson Inv	9.10	8.85	9.05	8.85
Henderson Ld	77	74	76.25	74
HK China Gas	16.30	15.95	16	16.05
HK Electric	31.30	30.60	30.80	31
HK Telecomm	19.50	19	19.25	19.40
Hopewell Hdgs	4.90	4.75	4.80	4.75
HSBC Hdgs	273	267	268	269
Hutchison Wh	82.75	79	81.25	78.75
Hysan Dev	26.70	25.65	26.60	25.50
Johnson El Hdg	20.85	20.65	20.80	20.40
Kerry Props	20.50	19.70	20.45	19.70
New World Dev	58.25	56	56.25	56
Oriental Press	3.05	2.98	3.05	3.10
Pearl Oriental	1.27	1.24	1.26	1.26
SHK Props	109.50	105.50	106	105.50
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.60
Sino Land Co.	8.45	8.15	8.45	8.30
Sth China Post	7.85	7.65	7.85	7.70
Swire Pac A	75.25	73.75	75	73
Wharf Hdgs	34	32.70	33.90	32.70
Wheelock	19.70	18.95	19.70	18.90

Jakarta — Composite index: 699.86 Previous: 713.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	8100	7950	7950	8075
Bk Intl Indon	1775	1650	1675	1800
Bk Negara	1425	1375	1400	1450
Gudang Garm	9525	9300	9350	9675
Indocement	4200	4075	4100	4125
Indofood	4975	4925	4925	5000
Indosat	8050	7900	7975	8050
Sampoerna HM	8575	8425	8450	8575
Semen Gresik	4550	4275	4300	4550
Telekomunikasi	4000	3900	3950	3975

Johannesburg — All Market: 7546.88 Previous: 7492.49

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amalgamtd Bks	34.35	34.10	34.30	34.30
AngloAm Coal	258	257	258	258
AngloAm-Corp	263	260	261	261
AngloAm Gold	248	247	248.25	248.25
AngloAm Ind	211	208	208	208
AVMIN	12.80	12	12.75	12.75
Barlow	60.75	59.25	59	59
C.G. Smith	26	25.40	26	26
De Beers	169.50	168.25	168	168
Driefontein	32.50	31.55	32	32
Fst Natl Bk	38.60	37.60	37.50	37.30
Gencor	10.85	10.60	10.70	10.70
GFSA	92.50	91.50	92	92
Imperial Hdgs	61.25	60.75	61	61
Ingwe Coal	24.30	24	24.20	24.20
Iscor	3.21	3.12	3.14	3.14
Johnnies Indl	67.25	64.50	67.25	67.25
Liberty Hdgs	382	380	381	381
Liberty Life	145.25	142.50	142	142
LibLife Strat	18.95	18.50	18.60	18.60
Minorco	97.50	95.50	95.75	95.75
Nampak	19.35	19	19.25	19.25
Nedcor	98.25	95	95	95
Rembrandt Gp	47.50	46.40	46.50	46.50
Richemont	68.75	67.75	68	68
Rust Platinum	83.50	81.75	82.25	82.25
SA Breweries	149.50	146.75	146.75	146.75
Samancor	39.75	39	40	40
Sasol	58.25	57.25	57.25	57.25
SBIC	219.50	216	216	216
Tiger Oats	80	79.50	79	79

Kuala Lumpur — Composite: 951.74 Previous: 945.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	13.60	13.40	13.50	13.60
Genting	11.10	10.60	11	10.70
Mal Banking	23.20	22.30	22.90	23.30
Mal Intl Ship F	6.90	6.65	6.70	6.70
Petronas Gas	8.95	8.80	8.90	8.85
Proton	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.30
Public Bk	3.68	3.58	3.62	3.72
Renong	3.38	3.10	3.38	3.26
Resorts World	7.80	7.30	7.65	7.40
Rothmans PM	24.50	24.10	24.20	24.50
Sime Darby	7.90	7.20	7.80	7.45
Telekom Mal	9.30	8.75	9.30	8.95
Tenaga	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.70
Utd Engineers	17.20	16.60	17.20	16.70
YTL	7.35	7.05	7.35	7.30

London — FT-SE 100: 5022.70 Previous: 4948.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	8.57	7.62	8.41	8.50
Allied Domecq	4.47	4.38	4.38	4.40
Anglian Water	7.93	7.78	7.79	7.77
Argos	6.37	6.27	6.33	6.27
Asda Group	1.47	1.43	1.46	1.43
Assoc Br Foods	5.28	5.18	5.27	5.18
BAA	5.82	5.65	5.70	5.82
Barclays	13.15	12.65	13.12	12.80
Bass	8.50	8.43	8.44	8.45
BAT Ind	5.13	5.03	5.08	5.09
Bank Scotland	4.47	4.36	4.42	4.40
Blue Circle	4.11	3.95	4.09	3.97
BOC Group	11.47	10.38	11.42	11.27
Boots	7.88	7.65	7.85	7.71
BPB Ind	3.46	3.40	3.42	3.41
Brit Aerosp	14.04	13.60	13.95	13.57
Brit Airways	6.44	6.30	6.40	6.31
BG	2.47	2.40	2.45	2.39
Brit Land	6.05	6	6.05	6.02
Brit Petm	8.94	8.61	8.89	8.62
BSkyB	4.74	4.54	4.74	4.60
Brit Steel	1.66	1.62	1.66	1.66
Brit Telecom	4.22	3.72	4.15	4.18
BTR	1.96	1.85	1.87	1.86
Burmah Castrol	10.85	10.72	10.80	10.67
Burton Gp	1.31	1.29	1.31	1.30
Cable Wireless	5.98	5.86	5.95	5.95
Cadbury Schw	6.15	5.96	6.09	5.86
Carlton Comm	5	4.87	5	4.85
Comml Union	7.04	6.83	6.88	6.91
Compass Gp	6.11	6.09	6.10	6.09
Courtaulds	3.17	3.12	3.16	3.15
Dixons	6.04	5.98	6	6
Electrocomponents	4.60	4.53	4.60	4.53
EMI Group	5.77	5.68	5.69	5.66
Energy Group	6.23	6.19	6.20	6.19
Enterprise Oil	7.17	7	7.13	7.04
Fam Colonial	1.78	1.74	1.77	1.74
Genl Accident	9.44	9.24	9.35	9.39
GEC	3.79	3.64	3.78	3.62
GKN	11.67	11	11.53	10.85
Glaxo Wellcome	13.36	13.08	13.35	13.26
Granada Gp	8.25	8.17	8.17	8.23
Grand Met	5.96	5.90	5.94	5.91
GRE	2.95	2.91	2.95	2.92
Greenalls Gp	4.37	4.30	4.33	4.34
Guinness	5.91	5.82	5.90	5.85
GUS	6.35	6.23	6.31	6.27
Hays	5.86	5.82	5.86	5.75
HSBC Hldgs	22.15	21.43	22.12	21.57
ICI	10.64	10.27	10.63	10.23
Impl Tobacco	3.82	3.78	3.80	3.79
Kingfisher	7.15	6.98	7.10	7.13
Ladbroke	2.58	2.51	2.55	2.56
Land Sec	9.44	9.33	9.40	9.37
Lasmo	2.88	2.80	2.87	2.83
Legal Genl Grp	4.57	4.42	4.47	4.53
Lloyds TSB Gp	8.47	7.53	7.65	7.54
LucasVarity	1.98	1.69	1.69	1.95
Marks Spencer	5.93	5.85	5.89	5.89
MEPC	4.97	4.92	4.92	4.95
Mercury Asset	13.58	13.47	13.53	13.54
National Grid	2.57	2.45	2.53	2.59
Natl Power	5.38	5.20	5.23	5.37
NatWest	8.45	8.15	8.38	8.37
Next	7.60	7.54	7.55	7.59
Norwich Union	3.25	3.19	3.22	3.22
Orange	2.14	2.10	2.10	2.09
P&O	6.34	6.25	6.32	6.30
Pearson	7.71	7.35	7.70	7.42
Pilkington	1.38	1.36	1.37	1.35
PowerGen	7.13	7.02	7.06	7.15
Premier Farnell	5.07	4.99	5	5
Prudential	6.25	6.05	6.14	6.06
Railtrack Gp	7.99	7.59	7.88	7.70
Rank Group	3.72	3.54	3.68	3.56
Reckitt Colm	10.05	9.82	9.95	9.82
Redland	2.90	2.85	2.88	2.86
Reed Intl	6.32	6.10	6.27	6.11
Rentokil Initial	2.18	2.15	2.18	2.17
Reuters Hdgs	6.86	6.58	6.84	6.62
Rexam	2.86	2.68	2.84	2.70
RMC Group	10.10	9.78	10.07	9.80
Rolls Royce	2.44	2.37	2.42	2.37
Royal Bk Scot	6.52	6.42	6.51	6.42
RTZ reg	10.48	9.92	10.10	9.92
Royal & Sun All	5.22	5.08	5.20	5.10
Safeway	3.96	3.90	3.91	3.93
Sainsbury	4.54	4.33	4.34	4.38
Schroders	18.50	17.75	18.38	17.95
Scot Newcastle	7.31	7.18	7.31	7.20
Scot Power	4.37	4.25	4.34	4.24
Securicor	2.78	2.73	2.73	2.77
Severn Trent	8.49	8.35	8.36	8.50
Shell Transp R	4.80	4.59	4.72	4.58
Siebe	11.20	10.93	11.16	10.95
Smith Nephew	1.74	1.72	1.74	1.72
SmithKline	12.03	11.85	11.97	11.88
Smiths Ind	8.25	8.05	8.20	8.07
Sthern Elec	4.52	4.42	4.52	4.46
Stagecoach	6.65	6.55	6.60	6.69
Stand Charter	10.48	10.03	10.38	10.08
Tate & Lyle	4.09	4.04	4.05	4.08
Tesco	4.36	4.26	4.28	4.20
Thames Water	7.92	7.75	7.75	7.82
3i Group	4.61	4.57	4.59	4.60
TI Group	5.82	5.57	5.75	5.51
Tomkins	3.15	3.07	3.13	3.12
Unilever	18.72	18.35	18.66	18.43
Utd Assurance	4.57	4.50	4.52	4.50
Utd News	6.90	6.85	6.86	6.85
Utd Utilities	7	6.93	6.95	6.97
Vendome Lx uts	4.55	4.50	4.54	4.50
Vodafone	3.15	3.07	3.13	3.06
Whitbread	8.53	8.45	8.45	8.50
Williams Hdgs	3.29	3.25	3.28	3.27
Wolseley	4.58	4.46	4.55	4.48
WPP Group	2.70	2.64	2.67	2.66
Zeneca	20.58	20.35	20.40	20.45

Madrid — Bolsa index: 592.61 Previous: 586.56

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	27970	27520	27970	27520
ACESA	1825	1795	1820	1800
Aguas Barcelon	5940	5760	5930	5750
Argentaria	8200	8000	8200	8040
BBV	4175	3900	4175	3935
Banesto	1470	1425	1470	1440
Bankinter	7690	7510	7550	7540
Bco Centro Hisp	5890	5790	5860	5780
Bco Popular	35500	34780	35500	34970
Bco Santander	4400	4285	4400	4285
CEPSA	4690	4550	4650	4600
Continente	3400	3200	3340	3200
Corp Mapfre	8530	8220	8530	8370
Endesa	3195	3075	3195	3075
FECSA	1295	1250	1295	1265
Gas Natural	6950	6800	6920	6860
Iberdrola	1855	1810	1850	1815
Pryca	3025	2925	2955	2985
Repsol	6420	6220	6420	6210
Sevillana Elec	1425	1405	1425	1425
Tabacalera	7840	7660	7770	7750
Telefonica	4155	4065	4155	4065
Union Fenosa	1240	1225	1240	1235
Valenc Cement	2715	2640	2710	2610

Manila — PSE index: 2694.79 Previous: 2676.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	18.25	18	18.25	18.25
Ayala Land	21.75	21.25	21.25	21.50
Bk Philip Isl	154	151	152	151
C&P Homes	10.75	10.25	10.50	10
Manila Elec A	89	86.50	88.50	86.50
Metro Bank	565	555	560	565
Petron	6.30	6.20	6.20	6.20
PCIBank	224	220	220	224
Phil Long Dist	945	940	945	945
San Miguel B	65	64.50	64.50	64
SM Prime Hdg	8.40	8.30	8.40	8.20

Mexico — Bolsa index: 5226.92 Previous: 5183.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	64.40	63.40	64.30	63.60
Banacci B	26.10	25.20	25.80	25.15
Cemex CPO	43.10	42.15	42.95	42.45
Cifra C	14.40	14.10	14.32	14.14
Emp Modema	44.30	42.15	44.30	42.35
Gpo Carso A1	62.80	62.00	62.50	62.30
Gpo F Bcomer	3.99	3.71	3.90	3.90
Gpo Fin Inbursa	37.30	37.10	37.10	37.30
Kimb Clark Mex	38.30	37.75	38.10	37.90
Televisa CPO	128.50	122.50	127.20	123.20
TelMex L	21.70	21.45	21.65	21.65

Milan — MIB Telematico: 14691.00 Previous: 14324.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	14850	14410	14710	14500
Bca Comm Ital	4040	3835	3965	3870
Bca Fideuram	5885	5700	5810	5620
Bca di Roma	1710	1630	1680	1672
Benetton	27450	26600	27450	26800
Credito Italiano	3515	3300	3500	3305
Edison	8475	8350	8435	7960
ENI	10750	10305	10725	10350
Fiat	5975	5855	5950	5880
Generali Assic	35800	34250	35800	34300
IMI	17100	16655	17010	16810
INA	2610	2570	2600	2565
Italgas	5430	5300	5420	5325
Mediaset	8060	7820	8025	7845
Mediobanca	11740	11190	11740	11345
Montedison	1181	1123	1178	1121
Olivetti	669	633	642	645
Parmalat	2610	2485	2600	2510
Pirelli	5000	4780	5000	4785
RAS	15145	14580	15145	14525
Rolo Banca	20650	20100	20200	20150
S Paolo Torino	13850	13150	13800	13405
Telecom Italia	11300	10850	11300	10970
TIM	6220	6045	6220	6065

Montreal — Industrials index: 3737.92 Previous: 3730.64

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	49	49	49	49
Cdn Tire A	28	27¼	27¼	27½
Cdn Util A	39.80	39¾	39¾	40
CT Finl Svc	44	43.90	43.90	44
Gaz Metro	18.85	18.70	18.85	18¾
Gt-West Lifeco	33.95	33¾	33.95	34
Imasco	41½	41.20	41½	41¼
Investors Grp	37.10	36.85	36.85	37.45
Loblaw Cos	21.65	20.90	21	20.65
Natl Bk Canada	17.90	17.70	17.90	17.70
Power Corp	39	38¾	39	38.90
Power Finl	38¾	38¼	38.35	38.10
Quebecor B	27¼	27.15	27.15	27.20
Rogers Comm B	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Royal Bk Cda	67½	66.20	67.45	66.15

Oslo — OBX index: 716.38 Previous: 708.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	147	146.50	146.50	147
Bergesen Dy A	200	196	200	197
Christiania Bk	28	27.30	27.60	28.70
Den norske Bk	33.20	32.30	33	33.50
Elkem	157	154	154	156.50
Hafslund A	46	45.50	46	45.50
Kvaerner Asa	447	440	446	441
Norsk Hydro	413	400	413	399
Norske Skog A	288	280	288	280
Nycomed A	162	160	161.50	158
Orkla Asa A	554	553	554	553
Petm GeoSvc	442	430	440	424
Saga Petm A	159	153	156	153.50
Schibsted	135	128	132	129
Transocean Off	625	620	625	625
Storebrand Asa	48.70	48.30	48.70	48.30

Paris — CAC-40: 3037.09 Previous: 2984.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	950	933	950	945
AGF	216.40	210.10	215.50	215.30
Air Liquide	953	931	952	941
Alcatel Alsth	874	833	874	845
Axa-UAP	407	399.30	406.60	403.20
Bancaire	788	765	770	775
BIC	530	511	524	516
BNP	291	269.60	290	275
Canal Plus	1138	1090	1123	1100
Carrefour	4086	3980	4033	3996
Casino	284	283.20	284.60	286
CCF	325.90	307.10	322	307.90
Cetelem	716	700	714	701
Christian Dior	983	962	977	952
CLF-Dexia Fran	591	580	590	587
Credit Agricole	1260	1260	1260	1260
Danone	964	948	963	954
Elf-Aquitaine	704	670	693	673
Eridania BS	846	833	836	843
Eurodisney	8.90	8.70	8.85	8.90
Eurotunnel	7.35	7.15	7.25	7.35
Gen. Eaux	742	724	741	730
Havas	406	398.20	402.50	407
Imetal	850	835	843	846
Lafarge	438	419.40	438	422.80
Legrand	1250	1171	1238	1195
L'Oreal	2434	2378	2418	2385
LVMH	1568	1514	1559	1535
Michelin B	391.90	365.40	390	380.20
Paribas A	458	435	455	442.30
Pernod Ricard	309	302	306	306.40
Peugeot Cit	705	688	704	698
Pinault-Print	2750	2703	2729	2715
Promodes	2385	2333	2345	2359
Renault	173	167.70	171.60	170
Rexel	1659	1620	1650	1650
Rh-Poulenc A	262	255.60	259.70	258
Sanofi	639	613	639	619
Schneider	351	342.20	347	341.30
SEB	1025	1010	1016	1015
SGS Thomson	585	575	579	579
Ste Generale	817	793	815	800
Sodexho	3120	2953	3090	2999
St Gobain	895	877	883	889
Suez (Cie)	16	15.85	16	15.85
Suez Lyon Eaux	670	646	664	656
Synthelabo	760	752	755	759
Thomson CSF	160.60	157.50	159.80	158.60
Total B	643	598	636	604
Usinor	117.50	115.50	117	117.50
Valeo	388.70	380	384	382.90

São Paulo — Bovespa index: 12225.10 Previous: 11908.78

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	11.40	11.26	11.26	11.30
Brahma Pfd	823.00	815.00	823.00	810.01
Cemig Pfd	58.00	56.00	57.50	56.60
CESP Pfd	79.99	78.20	79.00	77.99
Copel	18.29	18.00	18.10	18.20
Eletrobras	555.00	535.00	551.00	538.00
Itaubanco Pfd	638.00	618.00	638.00	625.00
Light Servicos	545.01	540.00	540.00	539.00
Lightpar	472.00	465.00	472.00	461.00
Petrobras Pfd	306.00	293.00	303.00	300.00
Paulista Luz	212.01	209.99	212.00	210.00
Sid Nacional	36.50	35.00	35.98	34.70
Souza Cruz	11.30	11.15	11.30	11.10
Telebras Pfd	153.20	145.50	151.70	147.60
Telemig	197.00	185.50	195.10	185.00
Telerj	177.00	167.00	177.00	169.50
Telesp Pfd	351.00	342.00	350.00	342.00
Unibanco	39.50	39.00	39.00	39.00
Usiminas Pfd	12.30	12.10	12.30	12.01
CVRD Pfd	29.20	27.80	28.70	28.10

Seoul — Composite index: 745.65 Previous: 740.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	97900	96000	97000	96000
Daewoo Heavy	8170	7900	8050	7840
Hyundai Eng.	21200	20800	21100	20700
Kia Motors	13500	12900	12900	14000
Korea El Pwr	26700	26200	26500	26300
Korea Exch Bk	5600	5500	5570	5570
LG Semicon	47500	45000	47500	45100
Pohang Iron St	58500	57600	58500	58200
Samsung Display	45700	45000	45500	45400
Samsung Elec	69900	68500	69300	69000
Shinhan Bank	9500	9450	9450	9450
SK Telecom	463000	458000	463000	458000

Singapore — Straits Times: 1938.42 Previous: 1951.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
Cerebos Pac	5.85	5.65	5.85	5.60
City Devts	13	12.50	12.60	13
Cycle Carriage	13	12.80	12.90	13.10
Dairy Farm Int*	1.04	0.95	1.02	0.94
DBS foreign	18.80	17.90	18.80	18.30
DBS Land	4.60	4.50	4.54	4.52
Fraser & Neave	10.20	9.90	10.20	9.90
HK Land*	3.56	3.06	3.40	3.12
Jard Matheson*	8.35	7.90	8.25	7.85
Jard Strategic*	4.44	4.12	4.30	4.12
Keppel A	6.30	6.20	6.20	6.25
Keppel Bank	3.80	3.70	3.74	3.74
Keppel Fels	4.96	4.94	4.96	4.92
Keppel Land	4.36	4.30	4.34	4.30
OCBC foreign	14.50	14.30	14.40	14.40
OS Union Bk F	9.20	8.95	9	9.20
Parkway Hdgs	6.60	6.40	6.45	6.60
Sembawang	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.90
Sing Air foreign	13.60	13	13	13.60
Sing Land	7.40	7.20	7.40	7
Sing Press F	28.90	27.80	28.80	27.80
Sing Tech Ind	3.80	3.70	3.98	3.70
Sing Telecomm	2.59	2.55	2.56	2.60
Tat Lee Bank	2.79	2.78	2.78	2.79
Utd Industrial	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.10
Utd OSea Bk F	15.20	14.70	15.20	14.70
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.90	3.82	3.86	3.96

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm — SX 16 index: 3619.83 Previous: 3530.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	108.50	107	108	107.50
ABB A	111	107.50	110.50	107
AssiDoman	237	230	237	231
Astra A	152	148.50	152	149.50
Atlas Copco A	245	231	241	233
Autoliv	295	290	295	289
Electrolux B	633	604	611	615
Ericsson B	371	360	369	355.50
Hennes B	334	327	328	332.50
Incentive A	675	650	675	648
Investor B	426	422	425	421
MoDo B	292	274	291	275.50
Nordbanken	268	261	267	261
Pharm/Upjohn	302.50	298	301	301
Sandvik B	251.50	238	248	239
Scania B	225	222.50	223	223.50
SCA B	186	183	185	184
S-E Banken A	90.50	88	90.50	88
Skandia Fors	318	313	317.50	315
Skanska B	340.50	336	338	339.50
SKF B	220	215	219	213
Sparbanken A	180	176	178	180
Stora A	138	132	138	132.50
Sv Handles A	253	249.50	253	250
Volvo B	223	216	222	215.50

Sydney — All Ordinaries: 2727.10 Previous: 2707.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.52	8.44	8.46	8.46
ANZ Bkng	10.72	10.52	10.56	10.63
BHP	18.06	17.90	17.99	17.87
Boral	4.11	4	4.10	4.01
Brambles Ind.	28.05	27.59	27.98	27.60
CBA	16.56	16.39	16.45	16.42
CC Amatil	16.50	16.10	16.43	16.08
Coles Myer	6.91	6.80	6.90	6.78
Comalco	7.08	7	7.08	7.05
CSR	5.24	5.09	5.23	5.17
Fosters Brew	2.69	2.64	2.67	2.63
Goodman Fld	2.06	2.03	2.06	2.06
ICI Australia	13.28	13.12	13.28	13.21
Lend Lease	30.30	30	30.30	30.05
MIM Hdgs	1.89	1.81	1.89	1.82
Nat Aust Bank	19.59	19.42	19.56	19.44
Nat Mutual Hdg	2.23	2.19	2.20	2.22
News Corp	6.12	6.04	6.10	6.05
Pacific Dunlop	3.63	3.59	3.63	3.61
Pioneer Intl	5	4.84	5	4.89
Pub Broadcast	8.40	8.23	8.40	8.24
Rio Tinto	20.80	20.55	20.80	20.48
St George Bank	8.89	8.82	8.85	8.86
WMC	7.70	7.65	7.67	7.66
Westpac Bking	8.60	8.43	8.52	8.43
Woodside Pet	11.45	11.21	11.37	11.25
Woolworths	4.30	4.23	4.28	4.26

Taipei — Stock Market index: 9861.47 Previous: 9919.68

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	153	148	148	150
Chang Hwa Bk	120	116	117	117
Chiao Tung Bk	72.50	71.50	72.50	74.50
China Developmt	135	130	131	133.50
China Steel	30.60	30	30	30.20
First Bank	119.50	116	116.50	117.50
Formosa Plastic	66	64.50	64.50	65
Hua Nan Bk	129	125	125	126
Intl Comm Bk	64	63	63.50	63
Nan Ya Plastics	74	73	73	73.50
Shin Kong Life	106	100.50	101	104
Taiwan Semi	160	153	153	158
Tatung	48.20	47	47.10	47
Utd Micro Elec	140	135	137	138.50
Utd World Chin	65	64	64.50	64.50

Tokyo — Nikkei 225: 19782.07 Previous: 19514.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1070	1040	1060	1070
All Nippon Air	720	701	718	705
Amway	3550	3500	3530	3580
Asahi Bank	860	835	860	838
Asahi Chem	615	600	615	608
Asahi Glass	1060	1040	1050	1050
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2260	2150	2260	2180
Bk Yokohama	565	556	558	565
Bridgestone	2810	2760	2810	2770
Canon	3610	3490	3590	3520
Chubu Elec	2040	2020	2040	2040
Chugoku Elec	1990	1960	1980	1990
Dai Nipp Print	2760	2700	2760	2710
Daiei	885	858	876	890
Dai-Ichi Kang	1520	1440	1520	1450
Daiwa Bank	573	559	573	560
Daiwa House	1350	1340	1350	1340
Daiwa Sec	792	776	788	790
DDI	7780a	7690a	7780a	7660a
Denso	2790	2740	2780	2800
East Japan Ry	5210a	5150a	5190a	5140a
Eisai	2520	2490	2500	2480
Fanuc	5370	5010	5360	5090
Fuji Bank	1530	1440	1510	1450
Fuji Photo	4840	4700	4840	4770
Fujitsu	1710	1650	1710	1700
Hachijuni Bk	1120	1110	1110	1130
Hitachi	1340	1310	1340	1330
Honda Motor	3790	3650	3790	3620
IBJ	1660	1590	1660	1580
IHI	390	381	388	391
Itochu	539	525	539	529
Ito-Yokado	6680	6520	6680	6550
JAL	499	492	497	492
Japan Tobacco	9340a	9270a	9340a	9260a
Jusco	3390	3260	3350	3350
Kajima	579	556	576	563
Kansai Elec	2260	2230	2240	2250
Kao	1790	1720	1790	1720
Kawasaki Hvy	480	470	480	471
Kawa Steel	320	311	312	324
Kinki Nipp Ry	681	677	681	683
Kirin Brewery	1080	1060	1080	1070
Kobe Steel	184	179	182	182
Komatsu	820	805	820	815
Kubota	500	480	500	492
Kyocera	9890	9450	9800	9600
Kyushu Elec	1990	1960	1980	1990
LTCB	535	509	524	509
Marubeni	456	442	456	452
Marui	1900	1830	1870	1900
Matsu Comm	4800	4640	4800	4810
Matsu Elec Ind	2450	2380	2420	2410
Matsu Elec Wk	1420	1360	1410	1360
Mitsubishi	1260	1230	1260	1220
Mitsubishi Ch	305	300	304	304
Mitsubishi El	620	606	612	616
Mitsubishi Est	1640	1550	1640	1580
Mitsubishi Hvy	825	808	817	824
Mitsubishi Mat	630	622	629	650
Mitsubishi Tr	1660	1590	1650	1610
Mitsui	1110	1080	1110	1090
Mitsui Fudosn	1430	1370	1430	1380
Mitsui Trust	693	665	693	685
Murata Mfg	5300	5200	5300	5200
NEC	1670	1610	1660	1680
Nikon	2270	2160	2270	2120
Nikko Sec	637	620	634	625
Nintendo	11400	11200	11300	11400
Nipp Express	758	751	757	768
Nippon Oil	523	511	515	526
Nippon Steel	318	312	315	317
Nissan Motor	749	726	738	734
NKK	209	204	207	209
Nomura Sec	1690	1630	1680	1630
NTT	1210b	1160b	1210b	1170b
NTT Data	5140b	5060b	5100b	5190b
Oji Paper	628	610	624	620
Osaka Gas	285	281	285	285
Ricoh	1790	1730	1790	1750
Rohm	14800	14600	14600	14200
Sakura Bk	733	693	718	693
Sankyo	4370	4120	4370	4120
Sanwa Bank	1650	1560	1630	1560
Sanyo Elec	465	453	460	463
Secom	8710	8500	8710	8750
Seibu Rwy	5700	5550	5700	5500
Sekisui Chem	979	970	978	974
Sekisui House	1160	1140	1160	1140
Seven-Eleven	9300	9100	9250	9150
Sharp	1460	1420	1430	1450
Shikoku El Pwr	1950	1940	1950	1960
Shimizu	600	560	600	580
Shin-etsu Ch	3220	3160	3200	3200
Shiseido	1990	1940	1990	1930
Shizuoka Bk	1280	1200	1280	1230
Softbank	6090	5760	6060	5800
Sony	12000	11600	11900	11900
Sumitomo	1070	1050	1060	1040
Sumitomo Bk	1870	1760	1860	1780
Sumit Chem	465	447	460	450
Sumitomo Elec	1960	1910	1950	1950
Sumit Metal	282	279	280	282
Sumit Trust	1080	1050	1080	1060
Taisho Pharm	3120	3060	3110	3050
Takeda Chem	3560	3420	3550	3410
TDK	10000	9700	9990	9820
Tohoku El Pwr	1990	1960	1990	1990
Tokai Bank	1060	1020	1060	1030
Tokio Marine	1460	1420	1460	1430
Tokyo El Pwr	2270	2240	2260	2260
Tokyo Electron	7300	7020	7300	7040
Tokyo Gas	295	290	292	292
Tokyu Corp.	650	621	650	630
Tonen	1220	1160	1180	1210
Toppan Print	1890	1860	1880	1890
Toray Ind	780	757	777	770
Toshiba	750	735	745	750
Tostem	2560	2510	2520	2520
Toyo Trust	918	896	918	894
Toyota Motor	3260	3150	3260	3160
Yamanouchi	3070	2950	3070	3010

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto — TSE Industrials: 6938.89 Previous: 6903.08

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Cons.	27.70	27.35	27.35	27.55
Alberta Energy	33.40	33	33.15	33
Alcan Alum	54.90	54.30	54½	54.90
Anderson Expl	18.60	18.10	18.30	18.30
Bk Montreal	58.55	57.20	58.20	57.45
Bk Nova Scotia	67.65	65.70	67.45	65.70
Barrick Gold	31	30¼	31	30.40
BCE	42.85	42¼	42.65	42.40
BC Telecomm	34.90	34¼	34.60	34.90
Biochem Pharm	39	39	39	39½
Bombardier B	33.65	33.05	33½	32.95
Brascan A	35.95	35.80	35.85	35.90
Cameco	54	52¾	53¾	53
CIBC	40¾	39.60	40.30	39½
Cdn Natl Rail	70	69.60	70	69½
Cdn Nat Res	37.70	37.20	37.70	37.45
Cdn Occid Pet	37.20	37	37.15	36.90
Cdn Pacific	41½	41.15	41.45	41.30
Cominco	38	37½	37½	38
Dofasco	30.20	29.55	30.10	29¾
Domtar	12.40	12.30	12.30	12.40
Donohue A	34¼	34.10	34¼	34¼
Du Pont Cda A	32	31½	32	31½
Edper Group	24.05	23.85	23.95	23.95
EuroNev Mng	43	42½	42¾	43
Fairfax Finl	392	390	392	392
Falconbridge	29.80	29¼	29¼	29.35
Fletcher Chall A	24½	24.05	24.05	24½
Franco Nevada	63.05	62.10	62¾	63¼
Gulf Cda Res	10½	10.30	10.40	10.35
Imperial Oil	75	74.05	74.80	74¼
Inco	43.35	43	43.10	43.20
IPL Energy	52.45	52.10	52.35	52½
Laidlaw B	22.90	22.40	22.70	22.30
Loewen Group	48	47.30	48	47.90
Macmill Bldl	19¼	19.05	19.15	19.05
Magna Intl A	92¼	91.70	91.95	92
Methanex	12.80	12.70	12¾	12¾
Moore	30.95	30.60	30.80	30.85
Newbridge Net	66	63	64.15	69.65
Noranda Inc	30.20	29.90	30.15	29.90
Norcen Energy	33.35	33.05	33.30	33.30
Nthern Telecom	143.65	141¼	143.20	144
Nova	12.20	12.10	12.10	12.20
Onex	32	31½	32	31.95
Pancdn Petlm	27.40	27.05	27.05	27.20
Petro Cda	26.95	25¾	26.60	25.65
Placer Dome	23.70	23	23.35	23.15
Poco Petlm	14	13.70	13.70	14
Potash Sask	106.35	105.10	105.70	106
Renaissance	36.70	35.85	36.55	36.10
Rio Algom	35	34½	35	34¾
Rogers Cantel B	29	28½	28¾	28½
Seagram Co	52.80	52.05	52.20	52¼
Shell Cda A	25.20	24	24.80	24¾
Suncor	46.40	44½	45.10	46.60
Talisman Eny	45	44¼	45	44¾
Teck B	28½	28	28	28
Teleglobe	51¼	51	51¼	50.65
Telus	26.95	26¼	26.90	26.80
Thomson	35.80	35.15	35.80	35.20
TorDom Bank	44.70	43¾	44.55	43.80
Transalta	17½	17.30	17.45	17¼
TransCda Pipe	27.45	27¼	27.30	27.45
Trimark Finl	69½	68¼	69	69.30
Trizec Hahn	33.40	32.85	33¼	32.85
TVX Gold	6.20	6	6.20	6.05
Westcoast Eny	27.65	27.35	27.40	27.60
Weston	100	100	100	100

Vienna — ATX index: 1448.50 Previous: 1436.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	1029	1000	1028	1015.90
Creditanst Pfd	619	566	619	565.80
EA-Generali	3290	3151	3200	3290
EVN	1633	1598	1623	1609
Flughafen Wien	529.95	520.50	528.50	527
OMV	1812	1760	1800	1777
Oest Elektriz	878.60	874	874	876
VA Stahl	607	565	596	572.40
VA Tech	2600	2516	2592	2554.50
Wienerberg Bau	2730	2694	2728	2719

Wellington — NZSE-40 index: 2532.71 Previous: 2542.91

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	4.62	4.58	4.60	4.61
Brierly Invt	1.39	1.38	1.39	1.39
Carter Holt ord	3.74	3.72	3.72	3.73
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.40	4.38	4.38	4.40
Fletch Ch Eny	5.39	5.30	5.37	5.33
Fletch Ch Forst	1.99	1.94	1.94	1.98
Fletch Ch Paper	3.47	3.39	3.40	3.47
Lion Nathan	4.08	4.05	4.05	4.05
Telecom NZ	7.64	7.58	7.58	7.64
Wilson Horton	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.80

Zurich — SPI index: 3706.79 Previous: 3681.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	2228	2161	2214	2169
Adecco B	597	573	578	586
Alusuisse R	1424	1402	1413	1399
Ares-Serono B	2440	2405	2420	2450
Atel R	875	850	875	850
Baer Hdg B	2205	2170	2175	2170
Baloise Hdg R	3685	3610	3670	3635
BK Vision	1236	1210	1230	1234
Ciba Spec Chem	143	138.75	142.75	140
Clariant R	1092	1070	1085	1090
Crd Suisse Gp R	201	194.25	200	196
Elektrowatt B	536	536	536	536
Ems-Chemie	6840	6755	6805	6800
ESEC Hdg	4900	4775	4775	4850
Holderbank B	1399	1332	1386	1361
Liechtenst LB B	595	593	593	600
Nestle R	1953	1921	1948	1924
Novartis R	2366	2305	2352	2325
Oerlikn Buehr R	149	141.50	144	149.75
Pargesa Hld B	1980	1950	1970	1985
PharmaVisn B	979	957	970	960
Richemont A	2240	2230	2240	2200
Pirelli PC	338.50	330	338.50	334.50
Roche Hdg PC	14525	14315	14420	14380
SBC R	407	402.50	407	408
Schindler PC	1995	1946	1972	1943
SGS B	3060	3025	3055	3045
SMH B	880	866	876	868
Sulzer R	1160	1135	1147	1137
Swiss Reins R	2145	2121	2140	2138
Swissair R	2000	1905	1984	1920
UBS B	1624	1600	1624	1627
Winterthur R	1510	1481	1509	1493
Zurich Assur R	603	591	596	602

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100

	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	179.76	+2.10	+1.18	+20.53
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	131.02	+2.86	+2.23	+6.15
Europe	187.17	+1.69	+0.91	+16.11
N. America	214.62	+1.59	+0.75	+32.56
S. America	175.95	+3.85	+2.24	+53.76
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	233.56	+2.45	+1.06	+36.65
Consumer goods	196.91	+0.94	+0.48	+21.98
Energy	204.27	+3.81	+1.90	+19.66
Finance	134.14	+2.33	+1.77	+15.18
Miscellaneous	192.83	+3.19	+1.68	+19.19
Raw Materials	194.24	+1.91	+0.99	+10.75
Service	169.86	+2.18	+1.30	+23.70
Utilities	169.03	+2.94	+1.77	+17.82

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NYSE

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close

Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Continued on Page 16

Nomura Faces New Penalties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nomura Securities Co. and Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. suspended some of their operations Wednesday as the government's penalties for paying off a gangster went into effect.

But the bad news did not end there for the brokerage concern. The Japan Securities Dealers Association decided to impose a penalty of 100 million yen ($844,000) on Nomura for illegal payoffs to a corporate racketeer, according to association sources.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange also is expected to fine Nomura 100 million yen, the highest penalty imposed by the exchange. Both the trade group and the exchange are due to announce the punishments Friday.

Under terms of the punishment by the Finance Ministry, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank is barred for five months from seeking new companies to lend to and from selling government bonds. Nomura is suspended for five months from trading stocks on its own account and from selling new bonds issued by national and local governments.

The ministry also barred Nomura from all stock trading at its domestic branches for a week starting Wednesday. Nomura's head office is to be barred from stock and futures trading for a month.

Separately, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank said two employees had resigned after being indicted on charges of paying off a gangster. Michiyoshi Kusashima and Takushi Manabe resigned from the general affairs department last month, a Dai-Ichi Kangyo spokesman said.

(Bridge News, Bloomberg)

New Dickson Deals Focus Growth in Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Dickson Concepts (International) Ltd. said Wednesday it had signed long-term deals to operate Brooks Brothers stores and market Coach leather goods in Asia.

Dickson, which recently took control of the New York luxury retailer Barney's Inc., signed a 10-year deal with Marks & Spencer PLC of Britain giving it exclusive rights to operate Brooks Brothers stores in Southeast Asia. In a separate deal with Sarah Lee Corp. of the United States, Dickson signed a contract to distribute Coach products, also in Southeast Asia.

Dickson Poon, the company's founder and chairman, said the retailer had also reached an understanding with Ferrari SpA to develop "retail concepts" for the Italian carmaker.

Mr. Poon, 41, is credited with using a formula of sex, glamour and fun to turn around London's ailing Harvey Nichols PLC after buying it in 1991. He refused to say how much the company spent on its latest ventures.

Dickson Poon

"We will remain in a net cash position after the transactions," he said. Mr. Poon added that Dickson's original forecast of double-digit growth in operating profits and earnings this year still stood.

Under the latest agreements, the Hong Kong retailer — which already has the rights to retail products from Polo to Rolex, Hermes, and Bulgari — plans to open 100 additional shops throughout Southeast Asia in the current financial year. That will give the company an international network of more than 350 shops.

Dickson Concepts also said it would "launch Coach in China and explore further expansion opportunities in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia."

Coach offers a range of quality leather goods for men and women, and recently launched a new menswear line. Worldwide sales of Coach merchandise in 1996 exceeded $500 million, Dickson Concepts said.

Dickson Concepts also said it would launch 18 Polo Jeans Co. shops throughout Asia the region by the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. Poon said the company planned to open at least 20 Brooks Brothers franchises, adding that the first stores would be selling the chain's signature button-down collars and American-cut suits next year.

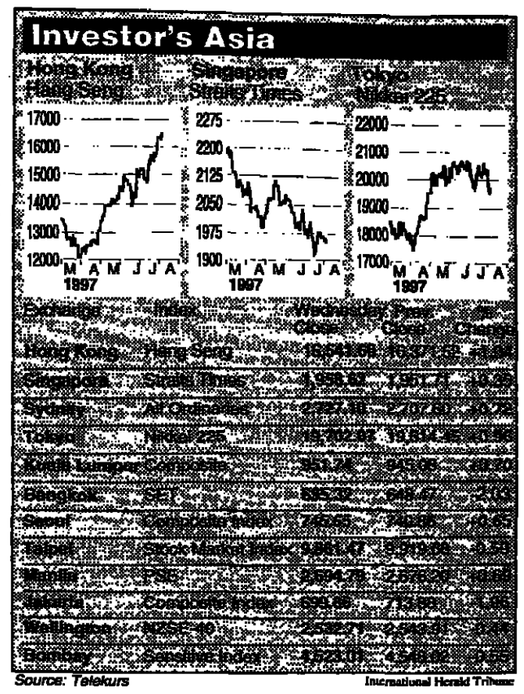
Joseph Gromek, the president of Brooks Brothers, said the company picked Dickson based on its "retail experience with prestige brands and expertise with real estate."

Although Dickson's concepts for the Ferrari deal are still at a preliminary stage, the company said it intended to launch the finished products at flagship stores in New York, London, Tokyo, and Hong Kong.

The announcements came after the Hong Kong market closed Wednesday. Dickson shares have gained 10 percent this week, closing Wednesday at 29.60 Hong Kong dollars ($3.82), up 95 cents.

Earlier this month, Dickson Concepts took control of 51 percent of Barney's, paying $78 million for an equity stake. Dickson also agreed to provide $127 million in new financing for the company.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)



Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Japan's** domestic personal-computer shipments rose just 4 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier, to 1.7 million units, compared with a 13 percent rise, to 2.36 million units, in the first quarter. Analysts said a rise in the national sales tax and a switch by manufacturers to more costly models were to blame.
- **The Japan Automobile Importers Association** said sales of imported vehicles, excluding ones made by Japanese carmakers overseas, fell 18 percent in July, to 27,573 units. Sales of German cars dropped 18 percent, to 14,134, while sales of U.S. cars dropped 34 percent, to 10,269.
- **Nikon Corp., Canon Inc.** and other Japanese manufacturers of equipment used to make computer chips said they would expand production of chip-making machines called steppers to meet growing demand.
- **China** expects to complete its ambitious effort to transform about 90 percent of its 350,000 mostly small-scale state-owned companies by the end of the century, government economists say; restructuring small enterprises involves such measures as *sell-offs, leasing, mergers and bankruptcy actions.*
- **PT Indosat**, Indonesia's main international phone company, said first-half profit rose 16 percent, to 271.6 billion rupiah ($103.9 million), as sales rose 17 percent, to 679.9 billion rupiah.
- **The Philippines'** central bank is cutting its overnight borrowing rate to 18 percent from 20 percent, its lowest since the region's currency instability began last month.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

Tobacco Firm Suspends Sales, Citing Australia's Tax Shift

Bloomberg News

SYDNEY — W.D. & H.O. Wills Holdings Ltd. said Wednesday it had suspended sales of its products as well as trading in its shares for two days amid concern that the Australian tobacco industry may have to pay an additional 500 million dollars ($370.6 million) in federal tax.

The federal government assumed control of all tobacco-tax collection Wednesday, a day after Australia's High Court ruled state government taxes on tobacco unconstitutional.

The extra federal tax, designed to offset the loss of revenue from the states, will actually cause the industry to pay an additional 500 million dollars a year, Wills said.

Tobacco companies paid about 4.3 billion dollars in Australian state and federal taxes last year.

"You don't take the steps that we have taken very lightly," Stuart Silver, a spokesman for Wills, said. "What we are saying is we need certainty" about tax payments, he said.

Peter Costello, Australia's treasurer, said the government would raise its charges on tobacco to 251.27 dollars a kilogram, an increase of 167 dollars. States imposed franchise licensing fees based on the value of the product sold.

The rise in the federal tax, however, more than offsets the loss in revenue to the states. The government said tobacco companies would be refunded the difference, but Mr. Silver said state governments had indicated they would keep the extra funds.

Turkmenistan to Sell Rights to Caspian Oil

Reuters

ASHKHABAD, Turkmenistan — The government plans to seek bids internationally for rights to explore and develop Turkmenistan's oil and gas reserves on the Caspian Sea shelf, including the disputed Kyapaz oil field, a Turkmen official said Wednesday.

The official, from the ministry responsible for the oil and gas industry and for mineral resources, asked not to be identified but said the tender would be announced and held in the next few days in Houston.

Data from Western Atlas International, a U.S.-based geophysical company, estimated Turkmenistan's reserves on the Caspian Sea shelf at 22.2 billion barrels (3 billion tons) of crude oil and 4.5 trillion cubic meters (5.85 trillion cubic yards) of natural gas.

The official said the data from Western Atlas, which conducted seismic exploration, had already been purchased by Shell Oil Co., the U.S. unit of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, and by Mobil Oil Corp., Unocal Corp., Amoco Corp., Exxon Co., Agip SpA, Japan National Oil Corp. and Turkish Petroleum Co.

"Foreign companies will be offered cooperation in developing Turkmen fields, including the one known as Kyapaz which wholly belongs to Turkmenistan," the official said.

Kyapaz has become an object of discord in Turkmenistan's relations with Russia and Azerbaijan. On July 4, Azerbaijan's state oil company, SOCAR, signed a $1 billion preliminary agreement with AO Rosneft, the Russian state oil company, and with the largest oil company in Russia, RAO Lukoil Holding, to develop the Kyapaz field, which is estimated to hold more than 50 million tons of crude oil.

The field lies in the southern part of the Caspian and is claimed by both Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan.

On July 5, Turkmenistan's Foreign Ministry issued a strong protest over the Kyapaz deal. Later, the government sent Azerbaijan a message on the "inadmissibility of undertaking any practical work" on the Kyapaz and nearby Chirag oil fields.

Turkmenistan's president, Saparmurat Niyazov, said last month he hoped President Boris Yeltsin of Russia would nullify the July 4 agreement with Azerbaijan.

Russia's deputy prime minister, Valery Serov, has called the Russian-Azeri deal a misunderstanding, and last week, Rosneft announced it was pulling out of the deal, although Lukoil said it still would fulfill the agreement with SOCAR.

Fleet Problems Hit Cathay's Net

Reuters

HONG KONG — Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. posted a 35 percent drop in first-half net profit Wednesday, pulled down by the temporary grounding of its Airbus fleet, a slump in summer traffic and currency instability.

Profit fell to 1.07 billion Hong Kong dollars ($136.2 million) from 1.65 billion dollars a year earlier, when the figure included an exceptional gain of 541 million dollars. Operating profit fell to 1.13 billion dollars from 1.17 billion dollars, but revenue rose to 15.78 billion dollars from 15.16 billion dollars.

"Currency fluctuations, a weak summer travel market and the brief suspension of A330-300 operations created a number of obstacles for the airline," its chairman, Peter Sutch, said. Cathay Pacific suspended service on its 11 A330-300s in late May and early June after several in-flight engine shutdowns.

IMF: *In Thailand, Many Worry About Austerity Measures*

Continued from Page 11

"Coming to the temple calms people's hearts in times of trouble," the monk said.

■ Japan to Lead Bailout

Japan said Wednesday it was ready to play a leading role alongside the International Monetary Fund in a rescue package for Thailand, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

A senior Finance Ministry official said Tokyo's contribution to the package would be by far the most given by an individual country and would likely amount to a little under half the total amount provided the IMF and mostly Asian countries.

"Given the magnitude of relations between Japan and Thailand, it is natural for Japan to extend the largest amount of financial help to the country," the official said.

Officials declined to say exactly how much Tokyo's contribution would be, but one said "Chances are high that Japan's contribution will equal that of the IMF."

Ministry officials said the total amount of the whole financial package would not be far from the $12 billion to $15 billion in loans Thailand is seeking.

Japanese officials have said the Asian Development Bank and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations were likely to take part in the rescue effort, but that the bulk of financial support would come from the IMF and Japan.

They said Tokyo's contribution would be almost totally in the form of untied loans through the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

DAMAGE: *After Flood, Mud*

Continued from Page 11

parts deliveries.

Steel mills ran out of raw materials and their yards were filled with railway cars full of undelivered steel.

Mr. Rybinski estimated the damage at $2 billion to $3 billion in Poland. But the bigger danger, he said, was the government's plan to borrow up to 2.5 billion zloty ($720 million) from the National Bank.

Along with a billion zloty in European Union aid, Mr. Rybynski said that would kill efforts to bring inflation under 10 percent this year. ING Barings predicts that annual inflation will be 14.5 percent in December.

The stock markets were also affected. In Poland, the index of NIF's, privatization funds holding mostly small and medium sized companies, fell 10 percent since the floods, and the insurer Warta saw its value drop from 45 zloty a share to 37 before recovering slightly.

Fritz Schweiger, head of research at Investment Bank Austria in Vienna, said many companies might be fatally weakened, especially in the Czech Republic.

"Investors should realize that when the companies show results for the flood period, the effects will be seen in the market," he said.

Wood & Co., a Czech brokerage house, has downgraded the country's largest bank, Komercni Banka to a sell, because of its massive exposure to flood-damaged companies, especially small and medium enterprises.

It is the small and medium-sized businesses, many of them privatized through the Czechs' cashless coupon system, that are suffering the most. These companies have little access to the credit and to marketing and financial expertise available to rivals.

"The companies which have a majority owner who has been restructuring the company will survive," said Vladimir Jaros, chief of research at Wood & Co.

"The companies that are basically around for just taking money away from them will not recover, because there are no owners or managers with the incentive to restructure. It's a pity.

"The floods will accelerate the restructuring process but the flip side is that they will take down companies that shouldn't go down."

In Otrokovice, the floods threw the differences into sharp relief.

Barum, Otrokovice's tire factory, is looking good. Privatized as a joint venture with Continental Tire AG of Germany, it shows few signs of the floods that submerged power systems and covered the plant floor in 20 centimeters (eight inches) of water.

Only the out-of-order elevators and extension cords snaking across the ground floor of the main administrative building give a hint of the trouble.

Eighteen days after the flood hit, Barum was back in full production, and the managing director, Petr Pravec, said the company expected to hit its 1997 production targets of 6.5 million tires.

Flood-related losses could be as low as a billion koruny, Mr. Pravec said, and nearly all will be covered by insurance.

Mr. Pravec credited the joint venture with Continental for his company's survival. Barum took on no debt, and strong, business-minded owners were prepared to invest for long-term profits.

But just across the Drevnice, the former shoe works is a stinking, sodden wreck, with little hope of ever resuming full production.

The shoe factory showed the weakness of Czech-style privatization. Built 70 years ago to supply the nearby Bata shoe plants, it was reprivatized in the early 1990s. Coupon holders had no cash to invest in it, and they turned it into a holding company that managed the decrepit industrial park and sold off the individual workshops to entrepreneurs.

The plan looked good on paper, but in practice the buyers were mostly the inefficient, old-line managers, who had little incentive to pay their bills to the holding company.

Amatil, Tense In Europe, Gets A Lift in Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd. said Wednesday that its first-half sales growth in Europe was below expectations and warned that floods ravaging parts of the Continent could hurt second-half results.

But the company said its latest acquisition, in the Philippines, had raised its net profit by 40 million Australian dollars ($29.6 million).

Excluding earnings in the Philippines, Coca-Cola Amatil, which is 33 percent owned by the U.S.-based Coca-Cola Co., had net profit for the first six months of 58.1 million dollars, in line with analysts' forecasts.

But net profit jumped to 98.1 million dollars with the inclusion of three months' results from Coca-Cola Bottlers Philippines Inc., acquired in a 3.4 billion dollar share swap with San Miguel Corp. in April.

Amatil's six-month sales rose 4.5 percent, to 1.87 billion dollars.

In Europe, which provides about a third of the company's revenue, sales volume grew 12 percent, but revenue rose just 2 percent, and profit grew 3 percent.

(Reuters, AFX)

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The Associated Press.

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close
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WORLD ROUNDUP

African Men Dominate on the Running Track

Agassi Crushed

TENNIS Andre Agassi, the two-time defending champion, was crushed by Gustavo Kuerten in the first round of the ATP Championship in Mason, Ohio, on Tuesday.

Kuerten, who this week became the first Brazilian to crack the ATP Tour's Top 10, needed only 46 minutes to beat Agassi, 6-3, 6-1.

"It was easier than I expected," said Kuerten, whose only tournament victory was the French Open.

Agassi said: "I'm not picking up the ball as quickly. I feel like a different player. I don't have a good sense for the match."

"I don't need to be out there, but it is something I am choosing to fight," he said. "Why? Sometimes I'm not sure. I want to turn things around."

Trailing 0-5 in the second set, Agassi served two aces to save the game. "I was just trying to save a 6-0 beating," he said. "The match was well out of my hands by then." *(AP)*

Sanchez Beats the Heat

TENNIS Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain beat Naoko Sawamatsu of Japan, 6-2, 7-6 (7-4), on Tuesday in the first round of the Acura Classic as temperatures reached 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 centigrade) at Manhattan Beach, California.

Anke Huber of Germany, playing in cool evening breezes, routed 16-year-old Anna Kournikova, 6-0, 6-1, in 41 minutes.

In the last match of the night, local favorite Venus Williams beat Ann Grossman, 6-0, 6-3, in 53 minutes.

Kournikova crumbled in her first tour event since Wimbledon, where she beat Huber in three sets en route to the semifinals. *(AP)*

Sam Mircovich/Reuters

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario in at the Acura Classic. She and Martina Hingis fell to Rika Hiraki and Naoka Kijimuta.

Ryder Cup Hopeful Hurt

GOLF Miguel Martin's hopes of a Ryder Cup debut fell on Wednesday when he learned he would be out of golf for a minimum six weeks after an operation on his wrist. Martin, a Spaniard, is eighth in the Ryder Cup points table. The top 10 on Aug. 31 gain automatic selection to face the United States. *(Reuters)*

Skaardal Retiring

SKIING Atle Skaardal of Norway, 31, the Super-G world champion, is retiring because of a knee injury, a Norwegian news agency said Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

Gerry Penny/Agence France-Presse

Wilson Boit Kipketer raising his arms as he beats fellow Kenyans Moses Kiptanui, right, and Bernard Barmasai.

Kenyan Trio Sweeps Steeplechase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Kenya on Wednesday scored the first national sweep ever in the World Championship 3,000 meters steeplechase. Wilson Boit Kipketer, Moses Kiptanui and Bernard Barmasai left Saad Asmari of Saudi Arabia behind with 200 meters to go and then fought out a private battle for the medals.

Kiptanui, the three-time champion, led down the home stretch but Boit Kipketer produced the fastest finishing kick and burst into first place in the last few strides. Barmasai also finished fast but came in third, in the same time as Kiptanui.

Boit Kipketer's gold-medal time was 8 minutes, 5.84 seconds, and his two countryman crossed the line in 8:06.04.

The Kenyans had won the gold and silver in each of the last three world championships, but this was the first time they had won all three medals.

Haile Gebreselassie of Ethiopia, the world-record holder in the 10,000 meters — and the defending world and Olympic champion — helped the Africans dominate the men's track events when he brushed aside his rivals with a lap to go, winning in 27 minutes, 24.58 seconds.

Paul Tergat of Kenya gave chase and finished just over one second behind. Salah Hissou of Morocco, a former world-record holder, completed the African sweep of the medals, finishing third, three seconds further back. Tergat and Hissou also finished second and third to Gebreselassie in Atlanta last year.

Javier Sotomayor of Cuba won the high jump. Sotomayor, who also won the title in 1993, was the only jumper to clear 2 meters, 37 centimeters (7.7 feet). Artur Partyka, the Olympic silver medalist from Poland, won the silver once more clearing 2 meters, 35 centimeters. Tim Forsyth of Australia was third.

Tomas Dvorak of the Czech Republic won the gold medal in the decathlon, as Eduard Hamalainen of Finland took the silver and Frank Busemann of Germany won the bronze.

Wilson Kipketer, a Kenyan who now runs for Denmark (not to be confused with Wilson Boit Kipketer), eased into the final of the 800 meters while his rivals scrambled for places.

Kipketer breezed from last to first in a 40-meter burst just before the bell and won in 1 minute, 46.14 seconds. South Africa's Olympic silver medalist, Hezekiel Sepeng, didn't make the finals, getting caught in the rush to the line and finishing next to last.

In the mens' 200 meters semifinal, Frankie Fredericks of Namibia, the Olympic silver medalist, ran the fastest time in the world this year while engaging in a staring contest with Ato Boldon of Trinidad and Tobago, who won the bronze in Atlanta.

As the two sprinted down the finishing straight, Fredericks turned his head to the left to stare at Boldon and then turned back to face the front. Then Boldon returned the favor. A few meters further, Boldon stared at the Namibian again, but by the time Fredericks returned the glance Boldon was looking straight ahead again.

In the second round of the women's 200 meters, the veteran Merlene Ottey of Jamaica, who has won a record 13 world-championship medals, cruised into the semifinal by winning her heat in 22.65.

The Olympic champion, Marie-Jose Perec of France, also won her heat in 22.69 while Susanthika Jayasinghe of Sri Lanka raced into the last 16 in 22.47 seconds.

In the 110-meter hurdles, the world-record holder, Colin Jackson, edged the defending titleist and Olympic champion Allen Johnson to make the final as the fastest qualifier. *(AP, Reuters)*

Guerrouj Claims 1,500 Crown

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — The three and three-quarter laps were the culmination of a larger race that had been running for two years. Afterward the champion, the former champion, had the look of someone who had lost more than a race. Indeed he had.

Noureddine Morceli of Algeria was standing with a friend in the stadium basement, waiting to hear whether he would have to endure the further indignity of a random drug test, when Hicham Guerrouj came in smiling. He wore a red Moroccan flag tied around his waist in a skirt after beating Morceli to the world championship 1,500 meters in 3 minutes 35.83 seconds. Morceli looked over his shoulder and Guerrouj's smile vanished out of deference, because there was much respect between them over the last year especially, and almost as much understanding.

WORLD ATHLETICS

"It was just too difficult for me," said Morceli, with an expression that pleaded for sympathy. "I was too tired."

Morceli, 27, and Guerrouj, who is five years his junior, and looks even younger than that, are the two fastest 1,500 meter runners in history. Morceli holds the 1,500 meters world record of 3 minutes 27.37 seconds, and he was once unquestionably the world's finest runner, the winner of three consecutive world championships, from 1991 to 1995.

But it has been two years since Morceli ran one of his best times, and his decline began with the emergence of Guerrouj, who was his runner-up at the world championships two years ago.

By the time they met last August in Atlanta, the Moroccan had become a serious threat to prevent Morceli from winning his first Olympic gold medal. In Atlanta, Guerrouj was moving past him as they approached the bell when Morceli veered outside slightly, hoping to force his rival onto a wider path around the turn. There was a tangle of their feet. Guerrouj tumbled and Morceli, bleeding where the Moroccan spiked him, ran home to win in 3 minutes 35.78 seconds — almost five seconds ahead of Guerrouj, who hobbled in last.

It was clearly an accident, the Moroccans have always maintained. Guerrouj was then carried out of the Atlanta stadium sobbing by his coaches and teammates. At that moment those who watched him overreacting to the defeat wondered whether he would ever be able to challenge Morceli again. At that moment, a cell phone rang and the voice Guerrouj heard was that of King Hassan II of Morocco. Guerrouj said almost nothing in response. The coaches could see the tears stopping, his face drawn into a stare.

"His Majesty explained that it was not the end of the world, that all of the Moroccan country consider El Guerrouj to be the winner of the race," Daouda said. "We didn't expect this. We knew all the Moroccans were destroyed. But this is the experience of a king."

Said Guerrouj: "Another El Guerrouj was born at that time. There is no similarity between the El Guerrouj before this telephone call and the El Guerrouj after."

Within a week Guerrouj was back on his feet, winning races again in Europe. He beat Morceli in both of their ensuing meetings. This year Guerrouj set two world indoor records and ran the three fastest times in the world outdoors.

The 1,500 meters final Wednesday seemed to get away from Morceli anticlimactically, his title stripped beyond his influence. They were side by side at the start, but Guerrouj, wanting to avoid any further jostling, sped away in front of Morceli. With 600 meters to go the champion-to-be began to pull away. Next Fermin Cacho of Spain overtook Morceli for the silver medal. Morceli was beaten to the bronze medal by 11 one-hundredths of a second, as Reyes Estevez of Spain in a time of 3 minutes 37.26 seconds put one last dagger into Caesar's back. As Morceli crossed the finish line in a daze he almost ran over Guerrouj, who was on his knees, kissing the ground.

"It was too difficult for him," Ali Morceli, the former champion's brother and coach, said. He explained that their older brother, Abdel Kadar, 37, the father of three children, had been killed in a car accident in Algeria two weeks ago. Morceli had left his training camp in Davos, Switzerland, to attend the funeral. There were reports that he then had difficulty leaving the country because of the political problems in Algeria.

When they had seen each other after the race, Guerrouj, the boy who cried last summer, had stopped his celebrations out of respect to the champion's loss. But then there was the matter of the anthem and the flag, and the man who has climbed to the top of the medal stand could not help himself. The man cried again.

Record Score By Sri Lanka

Reuters

COLOMBO — Sri Lanka broke the record for the highest innings total in test cricket Wednesday on the final day of the first test against India. The match ended in a draw.

Sri Lanka finished on 952 runs for six wickets in its first innings, beating England's 903 for seven against Australia at the Oval in London 59 years ago.

Sri Lanka broke the record during the final session of a match in which just 14 wickets fell over five days. But the day was a personal disappointment for Sanath Jayasuriya, who added just 14 runs Wednesday and was out for 340, 35 runs short of Brian Lara's record test score.

Jayasuriya's marathon 578-ball innings lasted 799 minutes and included 36 fours and two sixes. It was the fourth-highest innings in tests after Lara's 375, Garry Sobers's 365 and Len Hutton's 364.

Jayasuriya's dismissal followed that of his long-standing partner, Roshan Mahanama, for 225 in the previous over. The pair put on 576, a record for a wicket in test cricket.

Havelange Threatens to Expel Brazil From World Cup

Reuters

Joao Havelange, the president of FIFA, *threatened on Wednesday to expel Brazil from world soccer's governing body* — and from the World Cup — if a bill drawn up by Pele, the country' sports minister, becomes law.

Pele's bill, presented to President Fernando Henrique Cardoso on Tuesday, proposes incentives for clubs that become publicly traded companies, *making soccer club directors more accountable* and turning all players into free agents within two years.

It also proposes taking control of disciplinary tribunals and refereeing away from the Brazilian Football Confederation in favor of independent bodies.

"FIFA statutes say that referees have to be subordinated to the national associations, *just as do disciplinary tribunals*," said Havelange, a Brazilian.

"If this bill is approved, there will be no alternative. The FIFA committees will have a meeting and expel Brazil, *who will not be able to take part in the* World Cup as a result."

"It's strange that the ministry should turn against an institution that is being run in an efficient and modern way," he said.

The president of the Brazilian soccer federation is Havelange's son-in-law Ricardo Teixeira, who has been *criticized in Brazil.*

In June, Teixeira reinstated two clubs — Fluminense and Bragantino — which had been relegated from the first division of the national championship last year. As a result the bloated tournament now has 26 teams. Teixeira also reinstated Atletico Paranaense, which was suspended for a year in May in the *wake of a corruption scandal.*

Pele and Havelange have been at loggerheads before, in 1993 when the legendary former player said that corruption existed within the CBF.

The conflict may be solved by the inertia of the Brazilian Congress.

Bills, which have to negotiate a huge number of committees, can take years to get through the legislature.

Imports Cost English

The influx of expensive foreign stars pushed English soccer into the red to the tune of almost £100 million ($162 million) in the 1995-96 season, according to a study released on Wednesday.

Income for the 92 professional clubs rose more than 10 percent to £517 million in the season before last, accountancy firm Deloitte & Touche said. But pretax losses climbed to £98.2 million as wages rose and transfer money flowed abroad.

"English football is financing a fair slug of football in Italy and other countries," said Gerry Boon, head of Deloitte *& Touche's soccer industry team.*

Clubs spent £93 million on overseas players in 1995-96, treble the amount the previous year. The report estimated that two-thirds of revenue went to the 20 clubs in the elite Premier League.

Boon forecast "some pretty horrendous balance sheets over the next couple of years" as lower division clubs pay high wages and transfer fees to keep up with the Premier League.

Leverkusen Loses

Bayer Leverkusen, runners-up in the German championship last season, beat Bochum, 3-2, on Tuesday in its second game of the season.

Carsten Ramelow scored the winning goal for Leverkusen in the 85th-minute.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	69	40	.633	—
New York	65	45	.591	4½
Boston	54	59	.478	17
Detroit	52	58	.473	17½
Toronto	52	58	.473	17½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	57	50	.533	—
Milwaukee	55	55	.500	3½
Chicago	54	56	.491	4½
Minnesota	50	61	.450	9
Kansas City	46	63	.422	12
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	63	48	.568	—
Anaheim	64	49	.566	—
Texas	51	60	.459	12
Oakland	43	71	.377	21½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	71	43	.623	—
Florida	65	46	.586	4½
New York	63	48	.568	6½
Montreal	57	53	.518	12
Philadelphia	36	74	.327	33
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	61	52	.540	—
Pittsburgh	56	57	.496	5
St. Louis	52	60	.464	8½
Cincinnati	47	63	.427	12½
Chicago	45	68	.398	16
WEST DIVISION				
San Francisco	63	50	.558	—
Los Angeles	61	51	.545	1½
San Diego	53	59	.473	9½
Colorado	53	61	.465	10½

TUESDAY'S LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 004 200 200—8 11 0
Minnesota 200 000 010—3 8 3
Person, Crabtree (8), Quantrill (9) and O'Brien; Tra.Miller, Ritchie (3) and G. Myers. W—Person, 5-7. L—Tra.Miller, 0-2. HRs—Toronto, Cruz Jr. (14). Minnesota, Becker (9).

Cleveland 101 010 010—4 9 0
Detroit 020 101 11x—6 8 2
Juden, Plunk (4), Jacome (6), Shuey (8), Assenmacher (8), Mesa (8) and Borders, S. Alomar (8); Ju.Thompson, Brocail (7), To.Jones (8) and Walbeck. W—Ju.Thompson, 10-8. L—Plunk, 3-3. Sv—To.Jones (22). HRs—Cleveland, Ramirez (16). Detroit, Nevin (5).

Chicago 010 200 000—3 8 1
Oakland 000 000 000—0 7 2
Drabek, N.Cruz (8), T.Castillo (8), Karchner (9) and Fabregas; Karsay, D. Johnson (8), Mohler (8) and Mayne. W—Drabek, 8-7. L—Karsay, 3-12. Sv—Karchner (2). HR—Chicago, Ventura (2).

New York 300 000 010—4 9 1
Kansas City 100 000 000—1 11 0
Kn.Rogers, Mendoza (6), Stanton (8), M. Rivera (9) and Girardi; Appier, Whisenant (8), Olson (8) and Mi.Sweeney. W—Kn.Rogers 5-4. L—Appier 6-10.

Boston 018 401 120—17 24 0
Texas 010 000 000—1 5 0
Gordon, Lacy (7), Wasdin (8), Corsi (9) and Hatteberg, McKeel (7); Alberro, Whiteside (3), Vosberg (5), Sturtze (8), Wetteland (9) and I. Rodriguez, Leyritz (7). W—Gordon, 6-9. L—Alberro, 0-3. HRs—Boston, Garciaparra (20), Cordero (14), O'Leary 2 (11). Texas, F.Tatis (3).

Milwaukee 001 102 100—5 11 0
Anaheim 200 031 00x—6 8 1
Florie, Adamson (6), Do.Jones (8) and Matheny, Levis (8); Dickson, P. Harris (6), Holtz (7), James (8), Percival (8) and Td.Greene. W—Dickson, 11-4. L—Florie, 2-3. Sv—Percival (17). HRs—Milwaukee, Nilsson 2 (20), Burnitz (21).

Baltimore 101 001 000—3 9 1
Seattle 030 000 001—4 5 1
Key, Mills (6), Orosco (7), Te.Mathews (7) and Hoiles, Webster (8); Olivares, Spoljaric (6), Charlton (9) and Da.Wilson. W—Charlton, 3-7. L—Te.Mathews, 2-2. HRs—Seattle, Da.Wilson (9), R.Davis (16).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 200 000 200—4 6 1
Pittsburgh 100 400 00x—5 8 1
Glavine, C. Fox (8) and J. Lopez; Schmidt, Rincon (8), Loiselle (9) and Kendall. W—Schmidt, 7-6. L—Glavine, 10-6. Sv—Loiselle (16). HRs—Atlanta, J. Lopez (18). Pittsburgh, Kendall (5), J. Guillen (10).

San Diego 010 110 000—3 8 0
Cincinnati 303 000 01x—7 12 1
Hitchcock, Cunnane (4), Bruske (6), Bochtler (7), Hoffman (8) and Flaherty; Remlinger, Sullivan (6), Shaw (9) and J. Oliver. W—Remlinger, 4-4. L—Hitchcock, 7-7. HRs—San Diego, Joyner (9). Cincinnati, Edu.Perez (8), R. Sanders (13).

Houston 020 110 010—5 8 0
Florida 022 000 002—6 11 0
Kile, R. Springer (8), B. Wagner (9) and Eusebio, Ausmus (9); Saunders, Helling (5), Stanifer (7), Nen (9) and C. Johnson. W—Nen, 8-2. L—B. Wagner, 7-4. HRs—Houston, Gutierrez (2). Florida, C.Johnson (13).

Los Angeles 300 010 000 1—5 9 0
Montreal 000 001 201 0—4 11 1
Astacio, Radinsky (7), Hall (8), To.Worrell (9) and Piazza; Mi.Johnson, Telford (5), De.Hart (6), Kline (8), Urbina (10) and Widger, Fletcher (10). W—To.Worrell, 2-3. L—Urbina, 3-8. HRs—Los Angeles, Piazza 2 (24). Montreal, Fletcher (13).

San Francisco 000 100 133—8 11 0
Chicago 000 110 000—2 5 0
D.Darwin, Tavarez (7), R. Hernandez (9) and Berryhill; Foster, R.Tatis (7), T. Adams (7), Patterson (8), Wendell (8), Telemaco (9) and Servais. W—Tavarez, 4-3. L—Patterson, 1-5. HR—Chicago, Dunston (8).

Colorado 000 000 031—4 13 2
Philadelphia 010 001 000—2 7 1
R.Bailey, Holmes (6), Dipoto (8) and Je.Reed; Schilling, Brewer (7), Spradlin (8), Bottalico (8), Gomes (9) and Lieberthal. W—Holmes, 4-2. L—Bottalico, 2-4. Sv—Dipoto (4). HR—Philadelphia, Lieberthal (15).

St. Louis 000 020 101 0—4 10 2
New York 110 100 001 1—5 7 1
Morris, Eckersley (9), Fossas (9), Frascatore (10) and Difelice. Hamisch, Acevedo (7), McMichael (8), Jo.Franco (10), Lidle (10) and Hundley, Pratt (10). W—Lidle, 5-1. L—Fossas, 1-4.

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yakult	54	35	1	.606	—
Yokohama	45	40	0	.529	7
Hiroshima	43	43	0	.500	9½
Hanshin	41	46	1	.472	12
Chunichi	42	49	0	.462	13
Yomiuri	39	51	0	.433	15½
PACIFIC LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	48	32	3	.596	—
Seibu	47	39	2	.545	4
Daiei	45	44	0	.506	7½
Nippon Ham	43	48	1	.473	10½
Lotte	37	45	2	.452	12
Kintetsu	38	50	1	.433	14

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Yomiuri 5, Yakult 3
Yokohama 3, Hanshin 1
Hiroshima 5, Chunichi 4

PACIFIC LEAGUE

Orix 5, Daiei 1
Seibu 8, Kintetsu 5
Lotte 5, Nippon Ham 1

CRICKET

SRI LANKA VS. INDIA
FIRST TEST MATCH, FINAL DAY

India: 537-8 declared
Sri Lanka: 952-6
The match ended in a draw.

SOCCER

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Duisberg 1, Schalke 0
Bayer Leverkusen 3, Bochum 2
Arminia Bielefeld 2, VfB Stuttgart 1
1860 Munich 2, Karlsruhe 2
Werder Bremen 1, Rostock 1

STANDINGS: Karlsruhe 4 points; Cologne 3, Wolfsburg 3, Kaiserslautern 3, Duisberg 3, Bayer Leverkusen 3, Bochum 3, Schalke 3, Arminia Bielefeld 3; 1860 Munich 2; Hamburg 1, Moenchengladbach 1, Hertha Berlin 1, Borussia Dortmund 1, Stuttgart 1, Rostock 1, Werder Bremen 1; Bayern Munich 0.

TRACK & FIELD

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN

TRIPLE JUMP

QUALIFIED FOR FINAL

1, Yoelvis Quesada, Cuba, 17.47 meters; 2, Jonathan Edwards, Britain, 17.28; 3, Kenny Harrison, United States, 17.11; 4, Aliecer Urrutia, Cuba, 17.11; 5, Andrew Owusu, Ghana, 17.05; 6, Christos Meletoglou, Greece, 17.04; 7, Jerome Romain, Dominica, 17.03; 8, Serge Helan, France, 17.01; 9, Charles Friedek, Germany, 16.98; 10, Armen Martirosyan, Armenia, 16.98; 11 Denis Kapustin, Russia, 16.96; 12 Brian Wellman, Bermuda, 16.84.

110 METER HURDLES

SEMIFINALS

HEAT 1—1, Colin Jackson, Britain, 13.24; 2, Allen Johnson, U.S., 13.31; 3, Igor Kovac, Slovakia, 13.38; 4, Terry Reese, U.S., 13.45; 5, Robin Korving, Netherlands, 13.51; 6, Vincent Clarico, France, 13.53; 7, Andrei Kislykh, Russia, 13.78; 8, Falk Balzer, Germany, 14.06.

HEAT 2—1, Florian Schwarthoff, Germany, 13.29; 2, Dan Philibert, France, 13.30; 3, Mark Crear, U.S., 13.35; 4, Artur Kohutek, Poland, 13.39; 5, Kyle Vander-Kuyp, Australia, 13.49; 6, Tony Jarrett, Britain, 13.50, 7, Jonathan Nsenga, Belgium, 13.58; Anier Garcia, Cuba, did not start.

First 4 in each heat qualify for final

800 METERS

SEMIFINALS

HEAT 1— 1, Patrick Konchellah, Kenya, 1:45.07 (Q); 2, Norberto Tellez, Cuba, 1.45.37 (Q); 3, Vebjoern Rodal, Norway, 1:45.41 (Q), 4, Mark Everett, United States, 1:45.94 (Q); 5, Adem Hecini, Algeria, 1:46.02; 6, Mohamed Yagoub, Sudan, 1:46.09; 7, Benjounes Lahlou, Morocco, 1.46 42; 8, Panagiotis Stroubakos, Greece, 1:46.81.

HEAT 2— 1, Wilson Kipketer, Denmark, 1:46.14 (Q); 2, Rich Kenah, United States, 1:46.37 (Q); 3, Patrick Ndururi, Kenya, 1:46.50 (Q); 4, Marko Koers, Netherlands, 1:46.62 (Q); 5, Kennedy Osei, Ghana, 1:46.78; 6, Andre Bucher, Switzerland, 1:46.88; 7, Hezekiel Sepeng, South Africa, 1:47.00; 8, Tor Oedegaard Oevind, Norway, 1:47.83.

First 4 in each heat qualify for final

HIGH JUMP

FINAL

1, Javier Sotomayor, Cuba, 2.37 meters; 2, Artur Partyka, Poland, 2.35, 3, Tim Forsyth, Australia, 2.35, 4 equal, Steinar Hoen, Norway, 2.32; 4 equal, Dalton Grant, Britain, 2.32; 6, Lambros Papakostas, Greece, 2.32; 7, Konstantin Matusevich, Israel, 2.29; 8, Lee Jin-taek, South Korea, 2.29; 9, Martin Buss, Germany, 2.29; 10, Gilmar Mayo, Colombia, 2.29, 11, Sergei Kliugin, Russia, 2.29; 12, Jan Janku, Czech Republic, 2.25.

1,500 METERS

FINAL

1, Hicham El Guerrouj, Morocco, 3:35.83; 2, Fermin Cacho, Spain, 3:36.63; 3, Reyes Estevez, Spain, 3:37.26; 4, Noureddine Morceli, Algeria, 3:37.37; 5, Ali Hakimi, Tunisia, 3:37.51; 6, Mohamed Suleiman, Qatar, 3:37.53; 7, Graham Hood, Canada, 3:37.55, 8, Robert Andersen, Denmark, 3:37.66, 9, John Mayock, Britain, 3:38.67, 10, Rudiger Stenzel, Germany, 3:38 82; 11, Laban Rotich, Kenya, 3:41.27; 12, Nadir Bosch, France, 3 48.35.

3,000 METER STEEPLECHASE

FINAL

1, Wilson Boit Kipketer, Kenya, 8:05.84, 2, Moses Kiptanui, Kenya, 8:06.04; 3, Bernard Barmasai, Kenya, 8:06.04, 4, Saad Al Asmari, Saudi Arabia, 8:13.87; 5, Hicham Bouaouiche, Morocco, 8:14.04, 6, Mark Croghan, U.S., 8:14.09; 7, Jim Svenoey, Norway, 8:14.80; 8, Angelo Carosi, Italy, 8:16.01. 9, Mark Ostendarp, Germany, 8:18.49. 10, Brahim Boulami, Morocco, 8:23.34. 11 El Arbi Khattabi, Morocco, 8:29 43; 12, Florin Ionescu, Romania, 8:39.67

10,000 METERS

FINAL

1, Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia, 27:24.58; 2, Paul Tergat, Kenya, 27:25.62; 3, Salah Hissou, Morocco, 27:28.67; 4, Paul Koech, Kenya, 27:30.39; 5, Assefa Mezegebu, Ethiopia, 27:32.48; 6, Domingos Castro, Portugal, 27:36.52; 7, Habte Jifar, Ethiopia, 28:00.29; 8, Julio Rey, Spain, 28:07.06; 9, Stefano Baldini, Italy, 28:11.97; 10, Darren Wilson, Australia, 28:20 16; 11, Kamiel Maase, Netherlands, 28:23.20; 12, Dominic Kirui, Kenya, 28:28.13; 13, Abderrahim Zitouna, Morocco, 28:29.09, 14, Hendrick Ramaala, South Africa, 28:33.48, 15, Tendai Chimusasa, Zimbabwe, 28:55.29; 16, Carsten Eich, Germany, 28.59.34; 17, Said Berioui, Morocco, 29:22.05, 18, Jose Ramos, Portugal, 29:49.00; Toshinari Takaoka, Japan, did not start; Mohammed Mourhit, Belgium, did not start.

DECATHALON

110 METER HURDLES

HEAT 1— 1, Prodromos Korkizoglou, Greece, 14.47; 2, Philipp Huber, Switzerland, 14.65; 3, Erki Nool, Estonia, 14.66; 4, Cedric Lopez, France, 14.75, 5, Pierre-A. Vial, France, 14.83; 6, Mario Anibal, Portugal, 15.28.

HEAT 2— 1, Ramil Ganiyev, Uzbekistan, 14.34, 2, Marcel Dost, Netherlands, 14.49; 3, Indrek Kaseorg, Estonia, 14.49; 4, Stefan Schmid, Germany, 14.49; 5, Beniamino Poserina, Italy, 14.56, 6, Michael Smith, Canada, 14.68; Sebastian Chmara, Poland, did not start.

HEAT 3— 1, Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic, 14.32; 2, Jagan Hames, Australia, 14.36; 3, Lev Lobodin, Russia, 14.38, 4, Klaus Isekenmeier, Germany, 14.40; 5, Javier Benet, Spain, 14.56; 6, Oleg Veretelnikov, Uzbekistan, 15.39; Sebastien Levicq, France, did not start.

HEAT 4— 1, Frank Busemann, Germany, 13.55, 2, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Republic, 13.61, 3, Eduard Hamalainen, Finland, 13.74, 4, Victor Houston, Barbados, 13.92; 5, Chris Huffins, United States, 14.04; 6, Steve Fritz, United States, 14.08; 7, Robert Zmelik, Czech Republic, DNF.

DISCUS

Group 1— 1, Chris Huffins, United States, 49.22 meters; 2, Jagan Hames, Australia, 46.68, 3, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Republic, 45.16, 4, Philipp Huber, Switzerland, 44.88; 5, Prodromos Korkizoglou, Greece, 44.46, 6, Stefan Schmid, Germany, 44.38; 7, Mario Anibal, Portugal, 44.28; 8, Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic, 43.32; 9, Javier Benet, Spain, 43.30; 10, Pierre-A. Vial, France, 43.26, 11, Indrek Kaseorg, Estonia, 41 64, 12, Cedric Lopez, France, 40.96, 13, Oleg Veretelnikov, Uzbekistan, 39.70; 14, Victor Houston, Barbados, 33.56.

Group 2—

1, Eduard Hamalainen, Finland, 50.50; 2, Steve Fritz, United States, 48.88; 3, Klaus Isekenmeier, Germany, 47.88; 4, Michael Smith, Canada, 47.80, 5, Ramil Ganiyev, Uzbekistan, 46.04; 6, Robert Zmelik, Czech Republic, 45.72; 7, Lev Lobodin, Russia, 44.78; 8, Erki Nool, Estonia, 43.20; 9, Frank Busemann, Germany, 42.56, 10, Marcel Dost, Netherlands, 42.42; 11, Beniamino Poserina, Italy, 38.42.

POLE VAULT

GROUP A— 1 equal, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Republic, 5.00 meters, 910 points, 1 equal, Philipp Huber, Switzerland, 5.00, 910, 1 equal, Stefan Schmid, Germany, 5.00, 910; 4, Indrek Kaseorg, Estonia, 4.90, 880; 5, Pierre-Alexandre Vial, France, 4.80, 849; 6, Prodromos Korkizoglou, Greece, 4.80, 849; 7 equal, Mario Anibal, Portugal, 4.60, 790, 7 equal, Chris Huffins, U.S., 4.60, 790, 9, Cedric Lopez, France, 4.60, 790, 10, Javier Benet, Spain, 4.50, 760; 11, Oleg Veretelnikov, Uzbekistan, 4.40, 731; 12, Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic, 4.20, 673; 13, Victor Houston, Barbados, 3.50, 482; Jagan Hames, Australia, did not finish.

JAVELIN

GROUP A— 1, Klaus Isekenmeier, Germany, 65.84 meters, 826 points, 2, Michael Smith, Canada, 65.58, 822; 3, Steve Fritz, U.S., 65.24, 817, 4, Cedric Lopez, France, 64.88, 812; 5, Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic, 64.76, 810; 6, Frank Busemann, Germany, 63.92, 797; 7, Victor Houston, Barbados, 62.10, 769; 8, Oleg Veretelnikov, Uzbekistan, 60.28, 742, 9, Eduard Hamalainen, Finland, 59.82, 735; 10, Javier Benet, Spain, 55.92, 677; 11, Mario Anibal, Portugal, 53.70, 644; 12, Marcel Dost, Netherlands, 51.80, 615.

GROUP B— 1, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Republic, 70.34, 895, 2, Stefan Schmid, Germany, 67.46, 851, 3, Erki Nool, Estonia, 65.84, 826; 4, Indrek Kaseorg, Estonia, 63.34, 788; 5, Philipp Huber, Switzerland, 58.22, 711; 6, Ramil Ganiyev, Uzbekistan, 55 14, 665; 7, Prodromos Korkiziglou, Greece, 54.94, 662; 8, Pierre-Alexandre Vial, France, 53.70, 644; Chris Huffins, U.S., no mark recorded.

1,500 METERS

HEAT 1— 1, Indrek Kaseorg, Estonia, 4:20 83 minutes, 806 points, 2, Philipp Huber, Switzerland, 4:20.90, 805; 3, Oleg Veretelnikov, Uzbekistan, 4:25.68, 773, 4, Cedric Lopez, France, 4:25.96, 771; 5, Victor Houston, Barbados, 4:32.30, 730; 6, Javier Benet, Spain, 4.33.65, 721, 7, Marcel Dost, Netherlands, 4:36 68, 701; 8, Mario Anibal, Portugal, 4:39.65, 683; 9, Pierre-Alexandre Vial, France, 4:42.29, 666; 10, Prodromos Korkizoglou, Greece, 4:58 44, 569; Chris Huffins, U.S., did not start.

HEAT 2— 1, Frank Busemann, Germany, 4:29.27, 749; 2, Steve Fritz, U.S., 4:31.14, 737; 3, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Republic, 4:35.40, 710; 4, Ramil Ganiyev, Uzbekistan, 4:36.78, 701; 5, Eduard Hamalainen, Finland, 4:37.10, 699; 6, Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic, 4:40.31, 678; 7, Klaus Isekenmeier, Germany, 4:42.54, 664; 8, Erki Nool, Estonia, 4:42.88, 662; 9, Stefan Schmid, Germany, 4:43.20, 660; 10, Michael Smith, Canada, 4:54.99, 589.

FINAL STANDINGS: 1, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Republic, 8,837 points; 2, Eduard Hamalainen, Finland, 8,730; 3, Frank Busemann, Germany, 8,652; 4, Steve Fritz, U.S., 8,463; 5, Ramil Ganiyev, Uzbekistan, 8,445; 6, Erki Nool, Estonia, 8,413; 7, Stefan Schmid, Germany, 8,360; 8, Michael Smith, Canada, 8,307; 9, Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic, 8,232; 10, Klaus Isekenmeier, Germany, 8,180.

WOMEN

400 METER HURDLES

SEMIFINALS—

HEAT 1— 1, Kim Batten, United States, 53 67 (Q); 2, Tatyana Tereshchuk, Ukraine, 54 02 (Q); 3, Debbie Parris, Jamaica, 54.72 (Q); 4, Susan Smith, Ireland, 54.72 (Q); 5, Yekaterina Bakhvalova, Russia, 55.02; 6, Silvia Rieger, Germany, 55.08; 7, Karlene Haughton, Jamaica, 55.33; 8, Mirian Alonso, Spain, 55.49.

HEAT 2— 1, Nezha Bidouane, Morocco, 53.48; 2, Deon Hemmings, Jamaica, 53.82; 3, Tonja Buford-Bailey, U.S., 54.48; 4, Andrea Blackett, Barbados, 54.74; 5, Gudrun Arnardottir, Iceland, 54.93; 6, Anna Knoroz, Russia, 55.28, 7, Ester Goossens, Netherlands, 56.17; Sally Gunnell, Britain, did not start.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

TEXAS—Claimed RHP Terry Clark off waivers from Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ARIZONA—Named Dwayne Murphy coach of Grand Canyon Rafters, AFL.

CINCINNATI—Optioned RHP Giovanni Carrara to Indianapolis, AA. Activated C Brook Fordyce from 15-day disabled list.

N.Y. METS—Activated RHP Pete Harnisch from 60-day disabled list. Optioned LHP Takashi Kashiwada to Norfolk, IL.

SAN DIEGO—Activated IF Terry Shumpert from disabled list and released him.

SPORTS

Can't They Just Say, I'm Sorry?

Big Athletes Take Everything but the Responsibility

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

I am looking for the kind of performance that has become so rare it's virtually obsolete. Nobody seems to be able to pull it off nowadays, not in basketball, football, baseball, hockey, you name it. Thing is, you don't have to be particularly fast or strong or tall to do it. You don't need a quick first step or great dexterity.

What I'm waiting for is a high-profile athlete to take *full* responsibility for his actions. I want to see somebody who has screwed up royally face his adoring, paying public and say unconditionally: "Hey, I'm sorry. I goofed up. It was a stupid, bonehead thing to do. It was nobody's fault but mine. I ought to know better and I can't afford to do that ever again."

Since regular workaday folk with few athletic skills have to do this sort of reckoning pretty routinely, there must be some inverse correlation between jock status and accountability. The bigger the star, the less responsible he has to be for his own insensitive/offensive/surly/irresponsible/criminal behavior.

Surely, you recognize the pattern by now. The misbehaving is almost always followed by a period of seclusion where the offending party cannot be reached to comment. Except, of course, by Nike or Reebok or anybody offering an endorsement deal, in which case he can be reached on any one of three cell phones or any one of five pagers.

Seclusion is followed by Intense Spin Control, at which time the offending party's agent/lawyer/PR person/personal assistant/Bobo hands out a statement the athlete hasn't even seen (and sometimes can't even read) that says if it weren't for the media, LeRoy wouldn't have slapped his girlfriend down a flight of stairs. Spin Control is usually followed by Removal, as in, "My seven drug suspensions are in the past, man. I only want to talk about football."

And all this leads me to Coach Barry Switzer of the Dallas Cowboys.

As sports apologies go, Switzer's gets an A-minus. He did immediately own up to carrying a handgun through Dallas Fort Worth Airport security, which prompted his arrest. He did go into great detail to explain how he had tried to get the gun out of sight of the children who were visiting his house, had put it in his travel bag and forgot it was there until the bells and whistles went off in the airport. But then, Switzer said: "There's no need to talk about the details here. I said we'll talk about football."

Huh?

Football?

Excuse me, homey, but the coach of the most troubled team in pro sports is arrested and he wants us to ask him about the status of the long snapper? No, Barry, I want to know what's on your mind in light of the fact that your owner, Jerry Jones, has hired a former FBI man, installed surveillance cameras in players' rooms and banned them from a certain restaurant all in the name of cleaning up the franchise, only to have the coach escorted out of one of the world's busiest airports by two uniformed cops?

But, hey, you know, that would take a level of personal responsibility that just

VANTAGE POINT

isn't acceptable in the world of sports right now.

Don't worry, Barry, you're not by yourself in this. After letting a friend drive his Mercedes at 93 miles an hour in a 65 zone, Allen Iverson, through his lawyers, put out a statement Tuesday that read in part, "Unfortunately, the pressure to be first with a story involving a celebrity sometimes leads the press to inaccurately and incompletely report the nature of the incident and the true character of the celebrity involved in the incident."

Celebrity? True character? Bill Cosby's a celebrity. Allen Iverson, the Philadelphia 76ers guard arrested Sunday and charged with possession of marijuana and a concealed weapon, is one more jail visit from becoming notorious. There is a difference. And maybe it's just me, but when you say "true character" I tend to think of, say, Arthur Ashe, not some 22-year-old know-it-all. I guess there's some spin doctor out there who wants us also to trust in the "true character" of Terry Allen, the Washington Redskins running back, who got behind the wheel of his Ferrari and drove 125 miles an hour or so. He, too, showed up at preseason camp and just wanted to talk "about football."

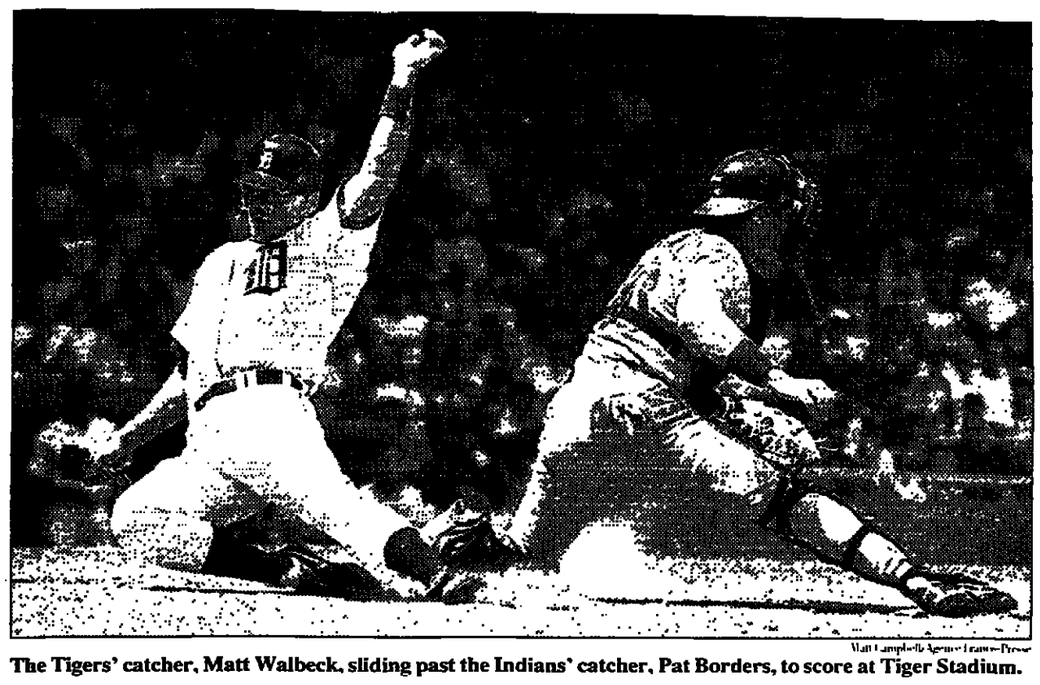
The half-baked apologies often talk about "an incident" or "allowing myself to be involved" like somebody put a gun to their heads and said, "Drive 125 or I'll kill you!!" Like it was some out-of-body experience and they were on the sideline watching helplessly.

Lawrence Phillips, once of the University of Nebraska, now with the St. Louis Rams, had it down pat. He drags a woman down a stairwell, then says, "The unfortunate incident is behind me."

Robbie Alomar, the Baltimore Orioles' second baseman, was saying "The incident is behind me" long before John Hirshbeck's face was dry.

Mike Tyson set a new low by committing an undeniable act and still trying to spin his way out three days later by reading an apology he reportedly didn't write, mentioning all of the revenue sources — the state of Nevada, the network, the casinos, his promoter, Don King — before getting to the person whose ear he bit off.

It's amazing that you'd have so many great athletes with world-class talents, big muscles but not enough guts to issue a genuine apology. Is it written somewhere that being a high-profile athlete means never having to say, "I'm sorry."



Matt Campbell/Agence France-Presse

The Tigers' catcher, Matt Walbeck, sliding past the Indians' catcher, Pat Borders, to score at Tiger Stadium.

Red Sox Mow Down the Rangers, 17-1

O'Leary Homers Twice as Texas Endures 24-Hit Boston Onslaught

The Associated Press

The upper deck in right field at the Ballpark in Arlington, Texas, seems to loom over the field, beckoning to left-handed hitters. Troy O'Leary of the Boston Red Sox answered its call twice Tuesday night.

O'Leary became only the second player to hit two homers in one game into the right-field porch at the 4-year-old stadium as the Boston Red Sox pounded out a season-high 24 hits and clobbered the Texas Rangers, 17-1.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

O'Leary's pair of homers were only a small part of the offensive onslaught by Boston. Nomar Garciaparra went 4-for-7 with a homer and two doubles, Wil Cordero highlighted an eight-run third inning with a three-run homer, O'Leary had a career-high four hits with three runs batted in, and John Valentin, Mo Vaughn and Jeff Frye all had three hits to give the Red Sox a two-game series sweep.

The Red Sox improved their team batting average to .299, best in the majors. Texas lost for the seventh time in eight games.

"You just think, 'How can I get through this game with the least embarrassment possible,'" said Johnny Oates, the Rangers' manager.

Boston had 24 hits, the most in the American League this season and a record for the most by a Texas opponent in a nine-inning game.

The Red Sox scored 18 runs on July 14 against Detroit, the most in the league this season.

Yankees 4, Royals 1 In Kansas City, Kenny Rogers made his first start in seven weeks and allowed only one run in five innings as New York won for the seventh time in eight games.

Rogers (5-4), the $20 million pitcher who was banished to the bullpen after an ineffective start on June 15, gave up six hits and one run in five innings, striking out two and walking two.

Angels 6, Brewers 5 In Anaheim, Dave Hollins had three runs batted in — two on a tie-breaking two-run double in the fifth inning — as Anaheim won for the eighth time in 10 games.

Milwaukee's Dave Nilsson led off the fourth and sixth innings with home runs to increase his season total to 20, and Jeromy Burnitz followed Nilsson's second homer with his 21st to trim Anaheim's lead to 5-4. Burnitz has homered in five straight games.

Mariners 4, Orioles 3 In Seattle, Russ Davis homered over the center-field fence leading off the ninth inning for the victory. It was the fourth time this season that Davis batted in the game-winning run in the ninth. His 16th homer came on the first pitch from Terry Mathews, Baltimore's fourth pitcher.

Tigers 6, Indians 4 In Detroit, Justin Thompson pitched six innings and Phil Nevin homered to lead Detroit past Cleveland. Thompson gave up three runs on six hits with three walks and three strikeouts. Cleveland's Manny Ramirez hit a solo home run in the fifth, but Thompson stranded five Indians in scoring position.

Blue Jays 8, Twins 3 Ed Sprague had two hits and Jose Cruz Jr. hit his 14th home run as Toronto won in Minnesota. Sprague finished 2-for-5, including a two-run single in the fourth that tied it at 2-2. Cruz hit a two-run homer in the seventh — his second in five games since being acquired from Seattle on July 31.

White Sox 3, Athletics 0 Robin Ventura homered and doubled to back seven shutout innings from Doug Drabek in Oakland. Drabek, winning consecutive starts for the first time since May 27, walked one and struck out three to help Chicago break a three-game losing streak.

Chicago has won nine straight over Oakland dating from last season.

Ventura opened Chicago's scoring with his second home run since returning from ankle surgery, a leadoff shot in the second.

In National League games:

Dodgers 5, Expos 4 Mike Piazza, who had gone 1-for-13 over the weekend, hit two home runs as Los Angeles won in Montreal. The All-Star catcher homered leading off the 10th inning — his second home run of the game and 24th of the season — to give the visiting Dodgers their eighth victory in 10 games. He made it look easy against the Expos' closer, Ugueth Urbina, blasting an 0-2 pitch over the fence in left-center.

Piazza hit a three-run homer in the first inning, spoiling the National League debut of Canadian native Mike Johnson.

Todd Worrell, who allowed a game-tying home run to Darrin Fletcher in the ninth, pitched two innings for the victory. Worrell has blown his last two save opportunities, and seven of 34 this season.

"We battled back, but Piazza was a one-man wrecking crew," said Fletcher, the Expos' catcher.

Mets 5, Cardinals 4 In New York, Edgardo Alfonzo hit a bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the 10th inning to give the Mets their 34th comeback victory of the year.

Lance Johnson led off in the 10th with a single, and Bernard Gilkey, attempting to sacrifice, made it to base on a throwing error by the Cardinals' catcher, Mike Difelice. A bunt by John Olerud turned into a single when the third baseman, Gary Gaetti, fell on wet grass. After Alex Ochoa grounded into a fielder's choice, Alfonzo followed with a fly ball to right field. Cory Lidle got the victory, striking out Gary Gaetti with two on in the 10th after a long rain delay. The Mets have won seven straight at home.

Rockies 4, Phillies 2 In Philadelphia, Eric Young's two-out run-scoring double in the eighth inning capped a three-run rally as Colorado ended a three-game losing streak.

The Phillies' starter, Curt Schilling, pitched six shutout innings, striking out 12 to tie Seattle's Randy Johnson for the major league lead with 224.

Giants 8, Cubs 2 Bill Mueller broke a 2-2 tie in the eighth with a two-out, bases-loaded triple to give San Francisco victory in Chicago.

Marlins 6, Astros 5 In Miami, Moises Alou's bases-loaded two-run single with one out in the ninth inning lifted Florida over Houston.

Pirates 5, Braves 4 In Pittsburgh, Jason Kendall and Jose Guillen homered in a four-run fourth inning and Jason Schmidt, traded by Atlanta a year ago this month, beat his old team for the first time.

Reds 7, Padres 3 In Cincinnati, Eduardo Perez and Reggie Sanders homered off Sterling Hitchcock as Cincinnati handed San Diego its sixth loss in seven games.

Inverson Faces Lesser Charge

Washington Post Service

A firearms charge for which the Virginia State Police arrested the basketball star Allen Iverson of the Philadelphia 76ers will be changed to the lesser charge of carrying a concealed weapon, a prosecutor said.

Iverson was arrested early Sunday morning after a state trooper stopped him in a speeding 1996 Mercedes-Benz. He was a passenger in the car, which smelled of marijuana, the officer said. Iverson was arrested for possession of one marijuana cigarette and for being in possession of a handgun while in possession of a controlled substance.

A state police spokesman said Sunday that the original gun charge would be dropped because it requires possession of one pound of marijuana to be applicable.

The new charge was filed, according to the prosecutor, Linwood Gregory, after records indicated that Iverson did not have a concealed-weapons permit for the state. The concealed-weapons charge is punishable by up to a year in jail and a $2,500 fine. One of Iverson's attorneys, Tom Shuttleworth, has said that Iverson's gun was registered. Iverson has said that he carries the gun for personal protection.

Iverson's attorneys issued a statement saying their client would plead not guilty to the charges.

They said that "he allowed himself to be in a situation that reflects poorly on his judgment."

Ravens' Morris Suspended for Substance Abuse

The Associated Press

Bam Morris of the Baltimore Ravens was suspended by the National Football League Wednesday for the first four games of the season for his second violation of the league's substance abuse policy.

Morris reportedly had told teammates he had failed a drug test several months ago and learned this week he had lost his appeal.

The league and team said the 24-year-old running back is eligible to return Sept. 22, the day after the Ravens' fourth game. His first game would be Sept. 28 against San Diego.

"I ain't got nothing to say about it," Morris, 24, told the Baltimore Sun after practice on Tuesday afternoon. "It's a long story."

The paper quoted a league source as saying: "We know for sure there has been a violation for alcohol. It was found in his blood. We're not certain if any drugs were involved." Ravens' officials declined to comment on the reports.

Morris, a 6-foot (1.8 meter), 240-pound (109 kilogram) back, has been in the National Football League's substance-abuse program since a drug-related suspension before last season. He was arrested in his native Texas in the summer of 1996 when policemen found six pounds of marijuana in the trunk of his car. He pleaded guilty on June 27, 1996, to possession of marijuana in a plea bargain under which a charge of cocaine possession was dropped.

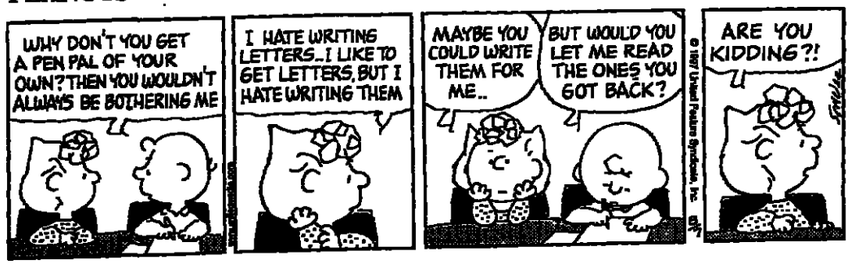
Morris was fined $7,000 and sentenced to 200 hours of community service and six years of probation. His record would have been cleared if he had completed the probation successfully.

The Pittsburgh Steelers waived Morris in July 1996 after the conviction.

0• After a nervous night, John Elway and the Denver Broncos got the medical report they were hoping to hear. Although Elway had ruptured a tendon in his throwing arm, doctors said he could begin throwing in a few days. The 37-year-old quarterback is likely to be ready for the season opener on Aug. 31.

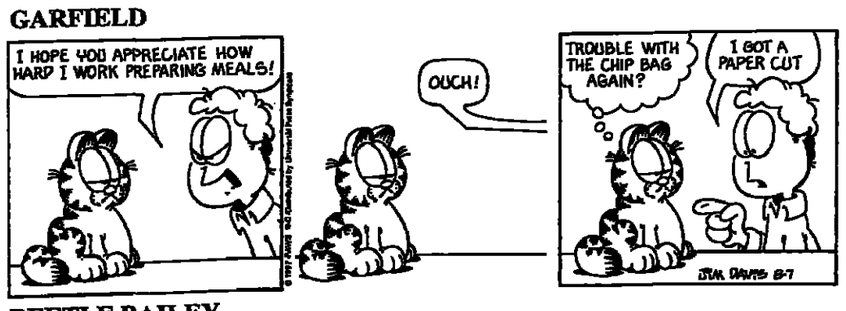
DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



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ART BUCHWALD

Driving Me Crazy

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Massachusetts — At a congressional hearing, Ricardo Martinez, head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, testified that aggressive behavior caused by bad tempers was responsible for thousands of automobile accidents each year.

Buchwald

By sheer coincidence I have been witness to many of these angry displays and I can confirm that Martinez is not just whistling "Dixie."

I discovered that the most ill-tempered drivers in the nation are on the roads in and out of New York City.

□

For some reason a person who lives in New Jersey or Long Island or Westchester, and works in Manhattan, is filled with tremendous rage that can only be released when that person backs out of his driveway.

Some of the anger comes from a domestic spat the night before or a business deal he knows will go sour as soon as he arrives at his office or anything his mother said to him on the phone in the morning.

His sole way of dealing with his anger is through his car. He achieves this by tailgating another car, swerving into its lane or passing the vehicle on the right.

Automobile temper tantrums are accompanied by loud horn blowing and the driver making obscene gestures to another vehicle that he believes has done him wrong.

□

Gasoline doesn't drive New York area automobiles, rage does. Only after the foul-tempered man behind the wheel has cut off a dozen cars does he feel ready to face the day. Returning home is no better because by then the driver is tired and has lost his zest to completely total other cars on the road.

I know that the mail from residents of New Jersey, Long Island and Westchester will flood in accusing me of exaggerating. I don't wish to tar everyone with the same brush. Of all the drivers I have observed in the New York area, only 95 per cent of them lose their tempers and act like maniacs. The rest are just like you and me.

□

I don't have time to go city by city detailing what anger is doing to our driving patterns, but I would be remiss if I did not mention Boston — known as the "Me First" capital of stock-car racing.

For reasons that probably stem from the days of the Boston Tea Party, when Boston's drivers are tooling around they would rather make war than love. You mustn't be too hard on them. Anybody who loves the Red Sox can't be faulted if he always feels like smashing into the rear of the car in front of him.

German Population Surpasses 82 Million

The Associated Press

WIESBADEN, Germany — The population of reunited Germany has for the first time topped 82 million, the federal statistics office said.

As of Dec. 31, the population was 82,012,000, the office said, with 282,000 more people moving into Germany than leaving.

Richard Davis and His Companion, B. Fiddle

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

Christian Rose
Davis is a compleat musician who has played the bass with everyone under the sun.

PARIS — A panel of researchers retained by Ircam, Pierre Boulez's avant-garde music laboratory at the Pompidou Center, wanted to know how Richard Davis related to improvisation. What were the musical, sociological and psychological processes involved — before, during and after?

Along with a slew of others, Davis came over to Paris to answer their questions. For this they were paid. Another time he came over, he was paid considerably less to play "intergalactic music" from the planet Saturn with Sun Ra's Solar Arkestra.

Davis is a compleat musician who has played the bass with just about every name that counts in our solar system. A partial list in no particular order — Leonard Bernstein, Lucky Thompson, Bruce Springsteen, Chet Baker, Barbra Streisand, Janis Ian, Igor Stravinsky, Benny Goodman, Benny Golson, Eric Dolphy (the legendary album "Out to Lunch"), Gunther Schuller, Sarah Vaughan, Leopold Stokowski, Van Morrison, Roland Kirk, Stan Getz and so on and on.

Now 67, he has been teaching classical bass at the University of Wisconsin in Madison for 20 years. His reputation was such that the school awarded him tenure before they hired him.

He has accompanied the opera singers Cathy Berberian, Robert Merrill and Anna Moffo. He loves listening to opera and he played the album he made with Moffo, with Stokowski conducting, for the better part of a year: "My girlfriend said, 'Aren't you tired of that record?' I said, 'No.'"

After Davis took part in a performance of Stravinsky's ballet "Pulcinella" in Boston with the composer conducting, the maestro put his hand on Davis's shoulder while stopping to acknowledge applause: "I was the only black guy in the orchestra and, you know, he was into jazz. It was like he was telling me, 'I'm glad to see you here.'"

Davis was in Paris last week to record a jazz album for a small French label at the Duc des Lombards, an unpretentious jazz club with good acoustics where musicians like to hang out. He has a crisp, clear and efficient Midwestern manner. Although he knows his own strength, there is not a trace of excess ego. The way he related to the musicians during the session was exceptional and revealing. He was smiling but in charge; demanding but supportive.

Once, during an interview, the father-figure role-model bassist Ray Brown said that while it was true that Scotty LaFaro (with Bill Evans) deserved a lot of the credit he gets for transforming the jazz bass into a contrapuntal as well as time-keeping instrument, "I heard Richard Davis do that a long time ago."

Oh yes, about tenure. Davis used to be active breeding horses. While helping a woman he knew train her thoroughbreds on her farm in Connecticut, he mentioned to her that he had an offer to teach out in Wisconsin — "some place called Madison." In the next room working on his computer, her husband interjected: "Ask them for tenure."

Davis did not know what that meant. "That's how naive I was back then," he says now. "She said that it means they can't fire you. That sounded good to me. So during my interview I asked them for tenure. They said I'd have to wait years until I proved my worth. I told them that I was already on the number one list in the number one proving ground, New York, and I didn't see why I had to be tested all over again in Madison, Wisconsin.

"'I want this job to be secure right now,' I said. They said: 'In that case, bring us 10 letters from your peers.' So I got letters from Bernstein, Stokowski, Janis Ian, Gunther Schuller and some others, and they gave me tenure. I was too dumb to know that was impossible."

Sitting on the empty terrace of a café in Les Halles in the morning, he recounts a short history of the classical bass. It seems that an Italian virtuoso named Dragonetti had an enormous influence on Beethoven. According to Davis, after hearing Dragonetti, Beethoven exclaimed: "Damn! I didn't know that stuff was happening on the bass."

Beethoven's bass parts grew much more difficult. A new fingering system was developed and a lower string was added to allow musicians to play them.

The first time Davis tried to play Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, he was 17 and, "I couldn't cut it, man. There were notes running all over the place. That failure was always in my head after that." He practiced difficult excerpts faster and faster until they were faster than real time. He memorized them. Wake him in the middle of the night and he could play Beethoven's Ninth.

Bernstein asked Davis to join the New York Philharmonic on a permanent basis, but he wasn't interested. He preferred challenge — everything mixed up, from advertising jingles to Brother Jack McDuff. He did play with Bernstein for a season, however, and during that time, "lo and behold, the Ninth was scheduled." To be finally able to play it with confidence and finesse was, Davis says, "a redemption for me."

Davis has recently joined the generation of musicians whose children have grown up; he is free to travel about and play music again. Oddly enough, one of the biggest challenges is just getting out of Madison on an airplane with a baggage compartment big enough to hold a molded hard-shell bass case. In the old days before the rows and the seats became too narrow, you could buy another ticket and put the instrument on the seat next to you — Davis would have the ticket made out in the name of "B. Fiddle."

The recently founded Richard Davis Foundation educates disadvantaged young bassists. A 3-year-old boy plays a half-size cello strung like a bass, for example. Every Sunday, four or five youngsters come to Davis's house in Madison for lessons. And once a year, on Easter weekend, more than 80 students arrive from all around the Midwest for master classes and workshops. The foundation is nonprofit and tax-exempt, which means . . . and Davis leans into the microphone for emphasis: "Send money!" (1-608-255-6666, or fax 1-608-255-5524).

PEOPLE

ONE after another they clumsily slid to the microphone in loafers, sweatsocks and bow ties, their faces contorted as they shrieked through crooked front teeth: "Hey laaaaaady!" A flock of **Jerry Lewis** look-alikes lined up inside a CBS Television City studio in Los Angeles to audition for a featured spot on the 32d annual Muscular Dystrophy Association telethon. "It would be a dream come true to be on the show," said **Loren Lester**, an impersonator from the San Fernando Valley. "It was such a huge part of my childhood." Lewis is host of the live, 21-hour telethon held yearly on Labor Day weekend. Last year's show, watched by 70 million people, raised $49.1 million for the fight against neuromuscular diseases. Four look-alike winners will be chosen after producers review videotapes of the auditions. Clips will be aired during the telethon.

□

Donna Hanover says the only reason she's not campaigning for her husband, **Mayor Rudolph Giuliani**, is so that people won't think she's a pipeline to City Hall. "I have discovered, being first lady of New York City, that many people want me to intercede for them with the mayor," Hanover said in an interview with the gossip columnist **Liz Smith**, published in the New York Post. "I decided it would be better for me to choose my own focus, which is not political." It was the first full interview Hanover had given since a Vanity Fair article saying Giuliani was having an affair with a top aide, **Cristyne Lategano**. Hanover, 47, did not address that allegation in the interview with Smith, with whom she works on a morning news show on the city's Fox network affiliate.

□

Garth Brooks is giving a free outdoor concert in Central Park on Thursday night, and the buzz has it that a million people will attend. Arriving to prepare for the gig, the country music superstar accepted a crystal apple from **Mayor Rudolph Giuliani** and was presented with a proclamation declaring "Garth Brooks Day." **Billy Joel** and other surprise guests are expected to perform at the concert. And how will New York respond to Brooks's brand of top-selling country hits, like "Friends in Low Places"? Brooks isn't worried. "We'll do our best to hopefully make it something worth remembering," he said.

□

Jane Smiley may like the writing life more than she does the teaching life. The Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist has not decided whether she will return to Iowa State University after a leave of absence. "We certainly want to keep her as part of our faculty," said **Thomas Kent**, chairman of the university's English department. When Smiley took an unpaid leave of absence a year ago, her husband, **Steven Mortensen**, said she was considering giving up teaching to focus on writing and raising horses at a California ranch. Smiley, whose Pulitzer winner, "A Thousand Acres," is being turned into a movie due out later this year, declined to comment about her academic future. She is listed as a "Liberal Arts and Sciences Artist in Residence" at the university.

□

A Rolls-Royce convertible will whisk **Princess Cristina** of Spain and the Basque handball star **Inaki Urdangarin** from the cathedral to the palace when they wed in Barcelona on Oct. 4. Organizers said that the route taken by the 31-year-old princess and her 29-year-old groom would be lined with barriers bearing Barcelona's coat of arms — a decision that resolves considerable controversy. The original logo created for the wedding, a design representing a handball surrounded by four roses and reminiscent of the Olympic logo, had to be changed because the royal family found it too sporty — even though Urdangarin and the princess, the second daughter of **King Juan Carlos**, met at last year's Olympic Games in Atlanta. The wedding route will also feature a banner with the word "happiness" written in three languages — Spanish, Catalan and Basque.

Kathy Willens/The Associated Press
Garth Brooks, who is expected to attract a million country music lovers to his free outdoor concert in New York's Central Park on Thursday.

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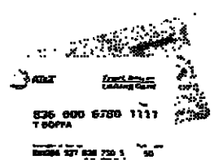

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